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MOTOR FARMING SENDS MILLIONS INTO NEW LABOR

Fewer Workers Needed as Machinery Transforms Agriculture

OLD-STYLE PRODUCER CANNOT GAIN PROFIT

World Wheat Market Factors Likely to Keep Grain Depressed for Years

The following is the second of a series of three articles on the world's greatest food products, in which an attempt is being made to show why wheat is cheap and why beef is dear, and to indicate a few world changes which may follow as a consequence.

By F. PLACHY, JR.

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Wheat is cheap for many reasons, among which is a succession of growing seasons with favorable weather in most of the leading wheat countries, the phenomenal expansion of western Canada as a wheat raising district, and the development of breeds of wheat which can be raised in territories once thought unsuited to this cereal. But so far as the United States is concerned, the main factor that results in continuing to take place in the wheat raising district, and the development of breeds of wheat which can be raised in territories once thought unsuited to this cereal. But so far as the United States is concerned, the main factor that results in continuing to take place in the wheat raising district, and the development of breeds of wheat which can be raised in territories once thought unsuited to this cereal.

The change from manpower to horsepower which took place in American agriculture with the invention of the reaper and binder caused a revolution in methods of food production and released millions from tilling the soil. Today another revolution is taking place in agriculture—the change from horsepower to motorpower—and many who have studied the matter believe this second change will be as far-reaching as the first. So far as wheat growing in the United States is concerned, a situation has already been produced which threatens the economic existence of hundreds of thousands of farmers whose out-of-date methods prevent them from competing on a profitable basis with other farmers who are abreast of the latest developments in farm machinery.

Harvest Costs Lower

Much of the 1928 American wheat crop was raised at a cost which would have been considered ridiculously low and impossible only five years ago. When the tractor first began to be used on the farm it was used with plows, reapers and other implements originally made for

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

St. Louis Plane Enters 13th Day and Circles On

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Announcing in notes dropped July 25 that "everything is fine" and that the motor was "showing no signs of giving in," Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien piloted their St. Louis Robin on into the thirteenth day of their endurance flight above Lambert-St. Louis field. At 10:17 a. m. (C. S. T.) the fliers completed 24 hours in the air and had exceeded the former world's endurance mark by 44 hours, or nearly two days.

"Our motor sure is feeling good this morning," wrote Mr. Jackson in a note addressed to P. V. Claflin and C. Ray Wassal, the refueling crew for the endurance plane. "Just like a racehorse," he added. "It wants to run away every chance it gets; can hardly hold it down. O'Brien is singing his usual morning song, 'Go!' I thought the motor was knocking, but O'Brien just bit a knot. I'm sure in a fine place between the motor and O'Brien. Can't tell who makes the most noise, but you can tell them apart, as O'Brien has more vibration at high speed. I know now why the tail surface shakes."

Mr. Jackson gave a demonstration of his skill as a pilot while sending down the morning order for gasoline, oil and breakfast.

Find Silver Ore in Old Gold Mine

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP)—While geologists admit that gold may be found in all sorts of formations, they declare this is not true of silver.

Discovery of a large body of silver ore at a 265 feet depth in the old gold camp of Manhattan appears, therefore, to upset the theories of the experts. Miners and others familiar with the history of the camp say this is the first ever found under its soil, although some of the old mines have been worked to a depth of 1,000 and 1,500 feet.

Manhattan, 45 miles north of Tonopah, with a population of a scant 200, was a bustling city of 15,000 in 1907-8, with two daily newspapers, two stock exchanges, and a telephone office employing a dozen or more operators. Tonopah, its nearest railroad connection, was reached by six-team stage.

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France to Carry Out Lindbergh-Byrd Idea

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The suggestion of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, seconded by Commander Richard E. Byrd, that transatlantic flights to France be aided by a long distance signal station at Northwest Point, has been accepted by the French Government. The air light-house is to be erected on the Finistere Department and is expected to lead in time to the spot becoming an important base for flights to and from America.

STATE RAILWAYS OF MEXICO GAIN BY CO-OPERATION

Government and Foreign Bond Holders Join in Carrying Out Reorganization

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Progress in the reorganization of the Mexican National Railways furnishes an example of what cordial and co-operation can do to accomplish in Latin-American economic problems for both governments and foreign investors.

Too often in such matters both sides take obdurate positions which result in political issues undermining the amity of the nations involved. In the case of the Mexican National Lines, the Government as the majority stockholder and the foreign investors as bondholders have for some time been co-operating to put the system on a profitable basis so that it may liquidate its indebtedness and promote the development of Mexico.

Calles to Take Charge
The latest development in this policy of co-operation is the appointment of former President Calles as special administrator to put through the reorganization plan.

In the United States the process would have been a receivership. Legally the bondholders had the same right in Mexico, but practically any demand by foreign investors for a receivership would have immediately raised a cry of "imperialism" and politics would have entered.

Instead the Mexican Government and the foreign bondholders decided to make a complete audit of the line's accounts and then to put through a thorough reorganization based on the facts ascertained.

To this end a New York firm of accountants was employed to make a complete audit of the line's accounts. This work was recently completed and a report submitted to the Government and bondholders.

Similarly a New York engineering firm, expert in railroad problems, was engaged to survey the physical condition of the carrier.

Giving Standing to Project
To give force and standing to this project and at the same time insure executive leadership of great ability, General Calles was obtained as special administrator.

Thus, through non-political co-operation the Mexican Government and the foreign investor in the National railroad have made much progress in settling a difficult problem which if otherwise handled might easily have led to international complications.

In assuming his task General Calles did so as a private individual. He will, of course, represent the Mexican Government, but the private bondholders have every confidence in his integrity and fairness.

The National Mexican Railways is nominally under private operation, but actually it is run by the Government, which owns 51 per cent of the stock and appoints five of the nine directors.

General Calles has departed for the United States and Europe, where he will study railroad management and operation.

Pope Leaves Vatican, Ends 'Imprisonment'

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Pope Pius XI has just emerged from the Vatican, ending the voluntary "imprisonment" of nearly 60 years, to which the pontiffs of the Roman Catholic Church have adhered since the fall of temporal power in 1870. Before thousands of persons who had gathered in the broad square of St. Peter's Square during the day, Pope Pius descended from the Basilica as cardinals, patriarchs, archbishops and other churchmen, clad in the habiliments of their offices, contributed to the picture.

Soldiers stood eight deep at strategic points while police airplanes roared overhead in order to enforce the papal ban against the recording of the procession by motion picture cameras. The ceremony did not call for any assumption of the splendors which the Popes enjoyed from the reign of Charlemagne until the fall of their temporal power, but was an enhanced likeness of the "meditation" of the blessed sacrament celebrated by Roman Catholic churches throughout the world.

WOOL CLIP ENRICHES TEXAS COUNTRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SAN ANGELO, Tex.—It would have required more than 14 trainloads to haul the 14,500,000 pounds of wool handled through San Angelo this spring and summer.

This clip averaging about 32 cents a pound brought into the city about \$4,640,000, and represents 36 1/2 per cent of the entire state clip of 40,000,000 pounds sheared this spring.

NEW COAL AREA IN NORTH AFRICA SPURS INDUSTRY

Promotion of Farming Is Also Well Under Way in French Territories

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Important announcements have been made here regarding the French possessions in North Africa. Extensive coal fields have been found in Morocco. Seams which have already been discovered in Algeria have been traced over the frontier into Morocco, and deposits of ore are found to be of such value as to warrant plans for the immediate extension of the Algerian Railway to Colomb-Béchar on down into the new coal region which is in the direction of Tadla.

Lucien Saint, Moroccan Resident General, in a statement points out that this coal basin is well situated, and serves the needs of both Algeria and Morocco. Prospecting is continuing under government supervision, he says, and reports indicate that the coal mines will bring a fresh source of revenue into the country. Every effort is being made to encourage private enterprise as well. Mr. Saint spoke of the Port of Nemours, near Oran on the Mediterranean, as being developed to handle the shipping of minerals sent from the eastern part of Morocco. Already manganese fields are producing rich yields, he says, and silver lead and zinc mines are also being worked. Oil, too, was being sought. Mr. Saint said that the Government sought no monopoly, and that exploitation was open to anyone, French or foreigner.

From Algeria comes news of an important Government measure to stimulate agriculture in an effort to escape the famine which has been a reputation as the granary of Europe. Four of five million natives are farming 12,000,000 acres, and the Government's scheme includes the setting aside of a large sum of money to educate as many of these agriculturalists as possible. Even today many are attending farm schools. According to Pierre Bouchet, Governor General, the Government intends to increase the number of instructional centers, group the natives into agricultural associations, and provide them with up-to-date machinery and improved quality of seeds, and better grades of live stock.

The Labor Bureau of Native Production is the title given a new office to be formed to look after the fulfillment of this program, and to secure the adhesion and co-operation of the peasants. Irrigation is also to be carried much farther, and roads are to be built. The plan includes also the question of native housing, and an effort will be made to teach North Africans the benefits of happier living conditions. Together the mineral wealth of Morocco and the agricultural wealth of Algeria represent valuable resources for France in years to come, judging from present reports of its administrators in these territories.

Rumania Passes Cult Law; Jewish Opposition Strong

By Cable to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Parliament has passed the new cult law, over which Jews themselves have been divided, one group declaring that the liberty thus given will disintegrate them into many sects, reduce the support of schools and hospitals, and prevent all unity of action.

Jewish deputies and leading laymen, strengthened by support from Bessarabia and Moldavia, opposed the law, while ministers favoring the cult produced the support of 18 Bessarabian synagogues and others from Transylvania.

Following a long discussion, the leaders announced that the time and importance given the question by Parliament and newspapers marked a welcome change in attitude toward Jewish problems as shown during recent months under the Manlu Government.

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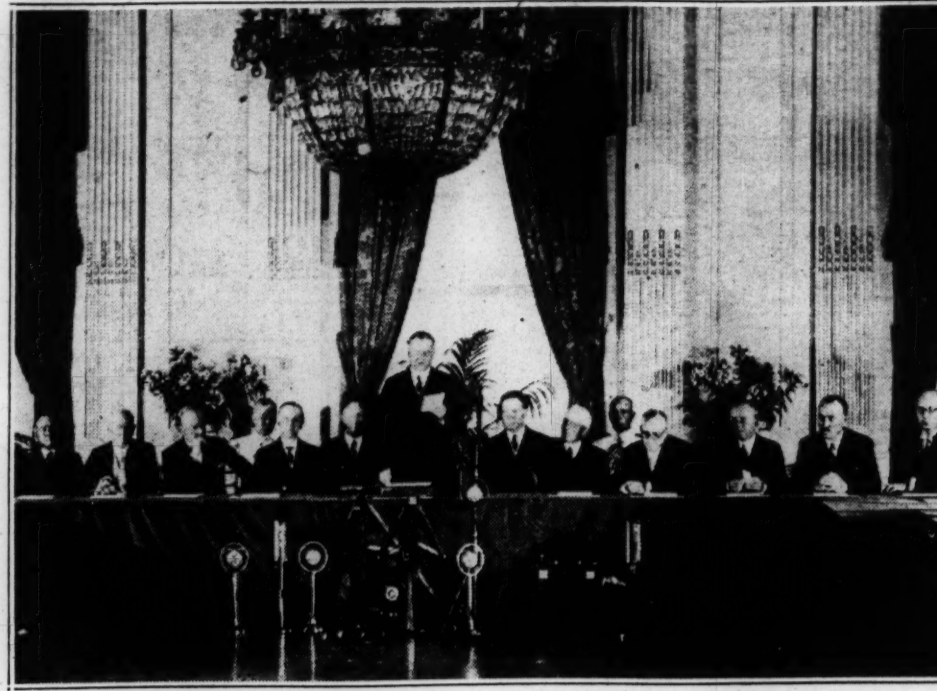
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Great White House Ceremony Inaugurates Peace Pact



Left to Right—Katsujirō Debutchi, Japanese Ambassador; Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador; Prince Albert de Ligne, Belgian Ambassador; Calvin Coolidge, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State; President Hoover (standing); William E. Borah; Frank B. Kellogg; Paul Claudel, French Ambassador; and Nobile Giacomo de Martini, Italian Ambassador.

Bleriot Just 20 Years Ago Flew Channel in Tiny Plane

First Chapter in Story of International Aviation Was Written by Daring Frenchman, Who Discusses Some Significant Developments Yet to Come

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—International aviation began 20 years ago when Louis Bleriot flew from Calais to Dover on July 25, 1909. Impetus given aeronautical development as the result of this flight is considered incalculable, and France is paying national tribute to this pioneer in which other countries, especially England and Belgium, are joining. The commercial possibilities of aviation dawned for the first time on world consciousness, as a result of this courageous flight in a tiny plane equipped with a sturdy Anzani motor.

M. Bleriot has told his story for The Christian Science Monitor. He is a builder of airplanes, and as such is preparing for passenger service across the Atlantic. He is waiting for only one thing, and is prepared to wait a decade if necessary, but by that time he predicts that regular transatlantic lines will be established. The one thing he deems essential is the placing of floating landing places at intervals along the route, and it is to the United States that one must look for their construction. There is not sufficient capital here to finance them, M. Bleriot contends, and America must, therefore, take the initiative. In no other way, except by airplanes and floating islands, can safe transatlantic flying be worked out.

Dirigibles are becoming larger and more rigid, and according to M. Bleriot, less fitted to stand the stress of storms and to ride the deep troughs of the airwaves. Building of motorless planes will be encouraged, but for sport only, with little feasibility of even transatlantic flights being attempted in such machines. For M. Bleriot, airplanes must remain the backbone of serious progress in aviation. He has designs ready for a transatlantic airplane, capable of carrying 40 passengers, and equipped with four motors. Passengers will ride in a portion of the craft, which in form is like a boat. This can be freed in the event of a forced landing and on the ocean becomes a non-submersible lifeboat.

Repeal of Taxes in Italy Shows Trade Recovery

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Government's decision to repeal taxes to a total amount of 500,000,000 lire, together with an announcement that municipal bodies have been ordered to effect a 10 per cent reduction in the communal taxes within 1930, has come as a pleasant surprise to the Italian people, who had not expected such a move at the present moment.

In a budget speech delivered in the Chamber before the summer recess the Finance Minister, Antonio Mosconi, while expressing satisfaction at the present condition of the Nation's finances, are in a flourishing condition and that an economic revival after the acute depression following the stabilization period is now on the way.

The fact that the financial year closed with a surplus of 352,000,000 lire in spite of the fact that 750,000,000 lire were paid to the Vatican state in conformity with the Lateran Treaty out of last year's budget and that large sums are being spent on public works and land reclamation, is indeed the best proof that the finances of the state are in a good condition.

'ROCK' IS TAKEN OUT OF ROCKING-CHAIR
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A rockerless rocking chair has been invented by a Chicago man.

It cannot "crawl" on high wadded floors, nor tip over, nor wear out carpets, or rock on a dog's tail when the family pup chooses to lie close to his master, the inventor claims. The chair base stands squarely on the floor, and the seat is attached to the base by a heavy, solid steel control spring on each side to give a smooth, easy rocking motion.

PEACE PACT PROVES WORTH IN NAVY CUTS AND EASTERN CRISIS

Hoover Welcomes Coming MacDonald Visit for Naval Discussion as Big Move Toward Peace

BRITISH PRESS APPROVES REDUCTION IN ARMS COST

Nanking Announces Readiness to Treat Directly With Soviets in Settlement of Dispute Over Chinese Eastern Railway

Conviction that a new era has opened for humanity in the inauguration of the Pact of Paris has been strengthened beyond measure, not only by the simultaneous announcements of reduction of war expenditure by President Hoover and the British Premier, but also by the obvious tranquilizing effect of the great White House ceremony upon the threatening situation between China and Russia in Manchuria. President Hoover's announcement of postponement of construction of three cruisers and of a commission to work on curtailment of military expenditure, while arousing criticism in his army and navy circles, resolves strong backing from Senator Borah who, in an accompanying statement, points out that big armaments are anomalous in view of the pact.

Corresponding reductions in the British naval program, as announced by J. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, in the House of Commons, have met with considerable approval from the press.

Following Mr. MacDonald's acceptance of the doctrine of parity, Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, declared parity will now be interpreted to include all categories of vessels.

Meanwhile in China all signs point to an easing of the tension, the Chinese Foreign Minister having definitely declared his willingness to open conciliatory negotiations directly with Russia and a strong opinion is held in London such discussions are already under way.

Sino-Russian troops at Manchuria are reported to have arranged a truce.

SHANGHAI—Although there appears to be no desire to welcome the mediation of a third party in the Sino-Russian dispute, indications grow clearer that a peaceful settlement is likely to be reached through direct negotiations, which both countries prefer.

This finds reflection in official Nanking opinion, which contemplates a peaceful solution and all in relaxation of tension along the Manchurian border, where armed conflict once threatened.

Foreign Minister Wang has confirmed the report that Chu Shao-yang, Chinese Minister to Finland, is proceeding immediately to Harbin on route for Moscow, with a view to entering negotiations. Mr. Wang added that no third party has yet offered to mediate, but it is more likely the dispute will be settled in the course of direct negotiations.

Bringing nearer realization is the report that passports for entry into Manchuria have been issued to Mr. Serebriakov, former assistant director of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

It was as if Mr. Hoover had been listening for these words. He at once met the generous gesture of Mr. MacDonald and issued a statement to the effect that the United States would join Great Britain in its efforts to reduce armaments.

President Hoover's statement said: "I have read with real satisfaction the statement which the Prime Minister has made in the House of Commons. The American people are greatly complimented by his proposed visit and he will find a universal welcome."

"Mr. MacDonald's statement marks a new departure in discussion of naval disarmament. The Prime Minister introduces the principle of parity which we have now adopted, and it is understandable in the Government of Great Britain and the United States henceforth are not to compete in armament as potential opponents, but to co-operate as friends in the reduction of it."

"The Prime Minister has stated clearly and unmistakably the principles on which he is acting. I cannot but be responsive to the generous terms in which he has spoken of the attitude and purpose of the United States. We join in his efforts in the same spirit."

"Mr. MacDonald has indicated the good-will and positive intention of the British Government by suspension of construction of certain portions of this year's British naval program."

"It is the desire of the United States to show equal good will in our approach to the problem."

"We have three cruisers in this year's construction program which have been undertaken in the government navy yards, the detailed drawings for which are now in course of preparation. The actual keels would, in the ordinary course, be laid down some time this fall. Generally speaking, the British cruiser strength considerably exceeds American strength at the present time and the actual construction of these three cruisers would not be likely in themselves to produce inequality in the final result."

"We do not wish, however, to have any misunderstanding of our actions, and therefore we shall not lay these keels until there has been an opportunity for full consideration of their effect upon the final agreement for parity which we expect to reach, although our hopes of relief from construction lie more largely in the latter years of the program under the law of 1928."

Borah Issues Warning
It is hoped in official quarters that at last the nations have found the path to real disarmament and that

Canning Made Easy

SOME HELPFUL HINTS FOR THE HOME MAKER WILL APPEAR Tomorrow on the Household Arts Page

It is now only a question of requiring time for working out methods. The proposed visit of the Prime Minister to the United States in October fits in well with the wishes and plans of the Administration.

William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was a participant in the ceremony at the White House. In a statement issued after the ceremony he said:

"Supposedly the only cloud in the peace sky today is the one that is hovering over Manchuria. But I feel that this peace pact has another challenge, not quite so imminent, but no less serious in the naval situation. We have signed a treaty pledging aid to the nations never to seek settlement in international controversies except through pacific means. Yet, while we are celebrating the proclamation of this treaty, we are at the same time expending \$1,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to add to what is already a navy inferior to none and superior to all save possibly one. Great Britain, another signer of the pact, is spending millions in the same way. Navies are racing machines. They are built in anticipation of war. They are built because war is expected.

In the name of conscience and of humanity, how can we consent to go forward with these expenditures unless we are manufacturing in the name of peace?

"The nations represented at that gathering represent the greatest combined military establishment in the history of the world, and they are adding to it from day to day. This peace pact is a great event, a great achievement. But great as it is, it is only a step in the cause of peace. An armed world is a fighting world.

The next meeting that these nations should have would be a meeting to reduce their fighting machines and to cut down these armament burdens."

No Immediate Parley

If the good faith of MacDonald's pledge on behalf of Great Britain is accepted, and actually no one questions that it will be, President Hoover is expected to ask that Congress modify the recently authorized program for construction of five battleships this year. Two battleships, the contract for which was awarded the New York Shipbuilding Corporation, will have to be built because the President signed the law which canceled those contracts. The 15-cruiser program is not being discussed at the moment, because it does not come into the present picture, but if Mr. Hoover carries out his idea as formulated in his statement, Congress will be asked to repeal their authorization or to amend it.

Colonel Stimson let it be formally known that the administration interprets the statement of Mr. MacDonald as an official acknowledgment of the rule of Anglo-American naval parity in all the categories of naval construction, for the first time. He further stated that it is the purpose of the Hoover Administration to check this parity by a reduction of armaments. This statement answers reports that the American program intended to achieve parity by building up the American fleet to the British level, which would mean an increase in the total amount of military expenditures, rather than a decrease.

The conference at Washington in 1922 resulted in an agreement on parity between England and the United States only on the construction of capital ships and aircraft carriers, Colonel Stimson said. It did not include cruisers, destroyers and submarines, which have made a vexed problem in the discussions between the two countries since that day. At the Geneva conference, the American naval experts declared Great Britain never fully admitted the idea of parity in all categories of construction. Now, in the interpretation of President Hoover and Colonel Stimson, the MacDonald statement settles all that.

Mr. Hoover's declaration to delay construction of three cruisers is not contrary to the wording of the naval bill passed by the last Congress, Mr. Stimson said.

British Press Approves New Naval Reductions Proposed by Premier

LONDON.—The Government hopes to save £2,000,000 this year by cuts in the naval building program, as announced by Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier.

The Times says: "If the Conservatives had been in office at this time, some such gesture would have been advisable."

The Manchester Guardian says Mr. MacDonald is "a reasonable policy in view of the intention of the Government to press on resolutely with the naval reduction negotiations."

The Daily News heads its comment: "A Good Start," and says the fact that the British Admiralty is pooling its technical knowledge to assist it is "a fact of immense importance, which alters the whole problem and makes success both easier and much more probable."

The Daily Chronicle describes the cuts announced by Mr. MacDonald as an "installment of the much needed naval deflation."

The Daily Chronicle continues: "The 1929 to 1930 naval program does not yet come into the picture. It is a question of the 1928-1929 program, which was in full swing in various yards when the change of government took place. Ships building under it include two cruisers, one submarine depot ship and one submarine, in the royal dockyards, four submarines, one flotilla leader and eight destroyers in the yards of various contractors. Of the first set, all but one submarine are to be suspended or cancelled, of the second set, two submarines are to be cancelled."

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COOLIDGE FREE WITH \$2 WORDS IN WASHINGTON

Interviews Himself for Capital Reporters—In Happy Mood Upon Return

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Everett Sanders clapped his hands twice outside the suite in the Willard Hotel which Calvin Coolidge occupied as Vice-President, and a throng of newspaper men obeyed the familiar signal which formerly ushered them into conference with Calvin Coolidge at the White House.

The former President had come to the capital in connection with the proclamation of the Kellogg pact. As the newspaper men came in, Mr. Coolidge assumed the same characteristic smile which greeted them in the past; then rose as the semicircle of visitors formed about his desk and proceeded, with deliberation, yet without once hesitating, to interview himself.

It was a monologue of 15 minutes, in which Mr. Coolidge reported life as he had found it in five months as a private citizen, commented on current subjects of interest to the capital and revealed a keen understanding of those affairs which the newspaper men would have had him discuss had they put the questions.

Has Done "A Little Writing"

Mr. Coolidge, it developed, has "done a little writing," has "fished some" and caught about "200 speckled trout," and besides this has fended off newspaper reporters since his departure from Washington.

He put the matter this way: "I still think I am sufficient of a public character so that I do not like to give an exclusive interview to one newspaper. But it is sometimes difficult to be courteous to newspaper men out in the country who come to me. When I am courteous to them and talk with them at all, they want to print everything I say.

"And if I have nothing to say, well, they take some other method of getting the story. So I wish they were all as well trained as the newspaper men in Washington."

Mr. Coolidge referred to the victories for peace which have been achieved in recent days. He praised the services of Frank B. Kellogg, his Secretary of State, for the Kellogg pact, and declared the latter's foreign policies had been justified.

Praises Morrow's Work

He praised Dwight Morrow's work in Mexico, and Ambassador Moore's work in connection with the Tacna-Arica dispute. And he expressed his own gratification at the large surplus at the end of the last fiscal year, which was substantially the last in his own Administration.

Mr. Coolidge, who is reported to receive as high as \$2 a word for what he writes, spoke somewhat deliberately and as though he were valuing the words which he was offering free to the newspaper men, but there was no parsimony in his utterance.

"I think the future outlook of affairs is very encouraging," he said at one period. "The country seems to be in very good shape."

Characteristic dry humor pervaded the Coolidge remarks.

Mr. Coolidge shook hands with each correspondent at the end, but the habits of years at White House receptions were not to be foregone, and with each of the customary pump-handle gestures of salutation, he automatically moved the recipient of the handshake forward and away, to make room for the next.

Egyptian Question to Fore in London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Resignation of Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner to Egypt dramatically announced July 24 has whetted public curiosity as to inner reasons for it. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, has promised a full statement on the subject. It is common knowledge that Lord Lloyd did not fully approve the settlement negotiated with Sarwat Pasha, though actually it was the Egyptian Parliament which rejected it.

The point stressed by the Daily Herald is that Lord Lloyd believed in a "firm hand" in Egypt, whereas both Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Henderson both advocated a more liberal policy.

It is widely anticipated here that the post will be left vacant for a time, since should the delicate negotiations now progressing behind the scenes here between Great Britain and Egypt result in a settlement, it may be only a matter of months before Britain resigns to have a commissioner in Egypt and is represented instead by an ambassador or minister.

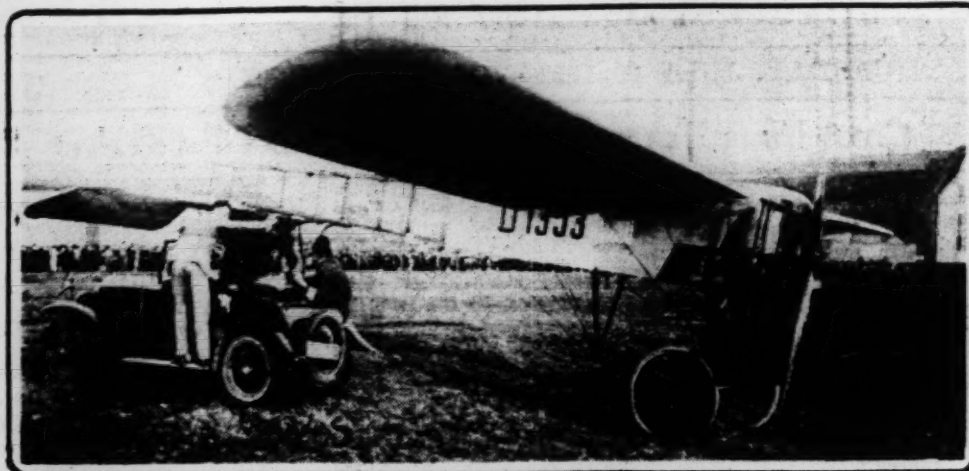
FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET AT HAGUE

PARIS (AP)—The principal powers interested in the Young reparations plan, with the exception of Belgium, have agreed upon The Hague as the seat of the conference of foreign ministers to put the plan into effect. The choice of The Hague came after a series of exchanges of notes between London and Paris, the French protesting against holding the conference in London. The Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, conferred yesterday and today with the British, German and Japanese ambassadors in Paris, after an exchange of views between the chancelleries. The British Ambassador in Brussels was charged with the duty of asking Belgium to agree to The Hague.

CEREMONIES TO MARK OPENING OF BRIDGE

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—Elaborate exercises will attend the opening of the Lake Champlain Bridge between Chimney Point, Vt., and Crown Point, N. Y., according to tentative plans. Each state will organize a parade, to cross and recross the bridge. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and Gov. John E. Weeks of Vermont are to give the principal addresses.

A Strange Visitor to the Skies on July 25, 1909



LOUIS BLERIOT Who Successfully Completed Epoch-Making Flight From Calais to Dover, and Is Now Being Honored for His Exploits by His Native Land and Other Nations.

BLERIOT FLEW ENGLISH CHANNEL 20 YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 1)

developed so rapidly it was due in large measure to the indomitable efforts and faith of such men as M. Bleriot. The flight brothers had flown before him, and Vossin and others had also been making brave experiments, but M. Bleriot was the first to demonstrate the practical possibilities of aviation. His title to fame rests undoubtedly on the fact that he was the first to fly across the Channel by air, but that he was the first to link two countries in friendship by the ties of air. He started a new means of international communication, and this niche in aviation's hall of fame no other can fill.

He praised Dwight Morrow's work in Mexico, and Ambassador Moore's work in connection with the Tacna-Arica dispute. And he expressed his own gratification at the large surplus at the end of the last fiscal year, which was substantially the last in his own Administration.

Mr. Coolidge, who is reported to receive as high as \$2 a word for what he writes, spoke somewhat deliberately and as though he were valuing the words which he was offering free to the newspaper men, but there was no parsimony in his utterance.

"I think the future outlook of affairs is very encouraging," he said at one period. "The country seems to be in very good shape."

Characteristic dry humor pervaded the Coolidge remarks.

Mr. Coolidge shook hands with each correspondent at the end, but the habits of years at White House receptions were not to be foregone, and with each of the customary pump-handle gestures of salutation, he automatically moved the recipient of the handshake forward and away, to make room for the next.

Egyptian Question to Fore in London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Resignation of Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner to Egypt dramatically announced July 24 has whetted public curiosity as to inner reasons for it. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, has promised a full statement on the subject. It is common knowledge that Lord Lloyd did not fully approve the settlement negotiated with Sarwat Pasha, though actually it was the Egyptian Parliament which rejected it.

The point stressed by the Daily Herald is that Lord Lloyd believed in a "firm hand" in Egypt, whereas both Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Henderson both advocated a more liberal policy.

It is widely anticipated here that the post will be left vacant for a time, since should the delicate negotiations now progressing behind the scenes here between Great Britain and Egypt result in a settlement, it may be only a matter of months before Britain resigns to have a commissioner in Egypt and is represented instead by an ambassador or minister.

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET AT HAGUE

PARIS (AP)—The principal powers interested in the Young reparations plan, with the exception of Belgium, have agreed upon The Hague as the seat of the conference of foreign ministers to put the plan into effect. The choice of The Hague came after a series of exchanges of notes between London and Paris, the French protesting against holding the conference in London. The Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, conferred yesterday and today with the British, German and Japanese ambassadors in Paris, after an exchange of views between the chancelleries. The British Ambassador in Brussels was charged with the duty of asking Belgium to agree to The Hague.

CEREMONIES TO MARK OPENING OF BRIDGE

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French Seek Air Route Over India to Far East

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies, after inserting a clause making debt payments to America and England "exclusively" payable from German reparations to France in a bill providing means for such payments, has reversed its action by voting down the whole law and means bill, 390 to 200.

The measure, which had been introduced by the Finance Committee, will probably be brought up later in another form.

The bill voted on, July 25, is separate from the Chamber's unqualified ratification of the Mellon-Berenger debt accord. It simply represents attempts by the Chamber to prevent the Government from paying the United States unless Germany has previously paid her reparations bill.

HEBREW HONOR BENEFICIARIES CINCINNATI (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Adolph H. Ochs of New York and Julius Rosenwald of Chicago have been elected honorary members of the Hebrew Union College Alumni Association, in recognition of their contributions to the success of the \$5,000,000 endowment fund of the seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Ochs gave \$500,000, matching the gift of Mr. Rosenwald, which was conditioned upon raising \$3,500,000 by July 1.

The Tribune WINNIPEG "Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada "The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO GET TAX REDUCED

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 900 of the 1200 special school tax districts in the 94 participating counties will receive aid from the tax reduction funds of \$1,250,000 to be distributed by the state board of equalization for the extended terms, according to revised figures of the equalization board.

THE SAFE WAY TO CARRY MONEY

AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

1. Sign here when you buy A. B. A. Cheques at your bank.

2. Sign here in presence of the person who cashes the Cheque.

3. Your own bank's name appears here.

A. B. A. CHEQUES

The A. B. A. Vouchers broadcast every Wed. evening over WJZ and associated stations

Chile and Peru Seek Austrian Laborers

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—Austria hopes to benefit from increased immigration activity in Chile and Peru. The Peruvian Consul-General here has initiated a movement for settlement of 3000 Austrian families in Peru.

The financing of passages and the laying out and settlement of land, which the Peruvian Government offers on favorable terms, is being arranged by local bankers, to be repaid from later crops.

A government official pointed out that momentarily Austria is suffering from a scarcity of agricultural laborers, and is importing such from Czechoslovakia. He declared much preliminary work is necessary at first for the transfer of Austrian families to Peru. One hundred families, he said, probably would go to Peru the first year; then, 200 to 400 annually afterward. He said that Chile wants 2000 industrial workers, such as builders, laborers and bricklayers, and that the Chilean Government was willing to grant financial assistance to immigrants.

ROOSEVELT IN CANADA FOR POWER PARLEY

MORRISBURG, Ont. (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, making an informal survey of the proposed sites of joint Canadian-American power projects on the St. Lawrence River, was here July 25 for discussions with Canadian authorities.

Three plans for development are being debated in Ontario, according to Mayor Charles G. H. Challis of Morrisburg who is a member of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association.

NEW YORK WOMAN FAVORED FOR MAYOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Formal notice has just been served on Republican leaders here that Mrs. Ruth Pratt, member of the House of Representatives from New York and one-time mem-

ber of the Board of Aldermen, is the choice of the so-called Hoover Republicans for fusion candidate for mayor of New York City.

In high Republican circles here the opinion was voiced that Mrs. Pratt's candidacy would receive the financial support of influential Republicans throughout the city, and that she would be supported by the independent Republicans as well as the Hoover group.

Liquor Sale Inquiry in England Planned

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The Government announced in the House of Commons, July 15, the appointment of Lord Amulree as chairman of the Royal Commission to investigate questions as to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. The commission is to have wide discretion as to the nature of inquiries and the remainder of the members to be named as soon as possible. The Government hopes to begin investigations before Parliament reassembles in October.

Lord Amulree is one of the new peers appointed this month to strengthen the Government's position in the House of Lords. Formerly known as Sir William Warrender Mackenzie, the new chairman, has been successful as an arbitrator of industrial disputes.

The Government is reported to have made considerable progress with preliminary arrangements for appointing a double royal commission (one for England and Wales, the other for Scotland) to begin an exhaustive inquiry into liquor licensing laws. J. Robert Clynes, Home Secretary, is said to be prepared to make an announcement on the subject before the end of this week. Inquiries are to be started in the autumn, and the personnel of both commissions will be "widely representative and strictly impartial," it is said.

AMERICA'S FIRST STEAM ENGINE TRACED TO 1755

Built in England for New Jersey Mine. It Antedated Locomotive by 70 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—The first steam engine to reach America antedated the first use of locomotives for transportation by more than half a century, and was brought to New Jersey from England in order to raise water from a copper mine, L. H. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, has discovered.

The construction, delivery and use of the pioneer stationary engine are described by Mr. Loree in a recent issue of his company's Bulletin.

"Why this most important event in American industrial development has not received due recognition in the annals of American history, is, and probably will ever remain, a mystery," Mr. Loree says.

The engine was ordered from Joseph Hornblower and his sons of Cornwall, Eng., by Col. John Schuyler for use in the Schuyler family mine at what is now North Arlington, N. J. Although the order was placed in 1749, the engine was not ready for service until 1755.

In the interim operations had to be suspended at the mines, for the shafts had reached a point where water could not be controlled by hand pumps. It was not until 1807 that Fulton successfully operated the Clermont with steam power, while steam locomotives did not come into use until about 1826.

Owing to the lack of mechanics in America, Josiah Hornblower was assigned to accompany the engine across the ocean. At Newark Bay it was transferred to a smaller boat and taken up the Passaic River to Belleville, N. J., whence it was carted a mile to the mine.

"With the engine safely at its destination," Mr. Loree writes, "Mr. Hornblower's task, instead of being over, had just begun. There were no skilled mechanics in America, or at least at the mines, and upon him fell the entire work of assembly, installation and operation."

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INSULL POWER FIRM BUYS FOUR TEXTILE MILLS

Policy to 'Keep Customer' Given as Reason for Purchases in Maine

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Purchase of the controlling interest in a fourth New England textile mill by the Insull power interests is interpreted at their offices here as merely carrying out the policy of "keeping a customer" upon a large scale.

The purchases have been made by the New England Public Service Company, a subsidiary of the Middle West Utilities Company, of which Martin J. Insull is president.

The move is expected to have an important effect in stabilizing the New England textile industry, because it throws the weight of the Insull utility millions upon the side of continued activity in a period when some mills have found themselves in a difficult commercial position.

When a cotton mill liquidates or goes out of business from any cause, it closes the market for power not only in the mill but in a large portion of the town. It was explained, all the purchases of cotton mills have been prompted by a business policy of supplying itself with buyers, a representative of the utility company declared.

"The fundamental purpose of our companies," he said, "is to maintain or increase the market for the power which they have to sell."

The latest purchase by the Insull subsidiary was of the Bates Manufacturing Company of Lewiston, Me.

PACK UP! ..and off to NOVA SCOTIA

FISHING, golf or lounging Fogs—simple clothes are all you'll need for a happy, restful week or week-end in unspoiled Acadia. . . . Away from North Station at 3:30 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) on the "Pine Tree Acadian."

In Halifax next afternoon. Take a safe, speedy flight from turmoil to tranquility on this luxurious, all steel train through Northern Maine to the Maritime Provinces.

BRITISH TRANSIT WORKERS SEEK 1-DAY REST IN 7

Transport Employees Demand Weekly Rest as Inviolable Right

LONDON.—Welcoming the Labor Government's decision to ratify the Washington eight-hour convention, the Transport and General Workers' Union in its annual conference at Newcastle adopted, with only one dissent, the proposal by H. E. Clay, national secretary of the Omibus section, urging introduction of a clause "which shall render inviolate the fundamental right to one day's rest in seven in those industries and services which operate on each of the seven days of the week."

Mr. Clay declared that the Ramsay MacDonald Ministry's decision wiped out the stain which had rested upon the country, as autocratic governments had refused to honor the pledge given in the name of England. They believed, he said, in these days of unprecedented unemployment it was a mistake that men and women should be working in public services for 15, 16 and 17 hours a day. He had attended a meeting of busmen and was told that within a few miles of the hall there were men who had worked 18 hours that day. An end must be put to those excessively long hours in the interest of the workers and public safety.

The delegates were also unanimous in requesting the Government to repeal the Trade Union Act which was "born out of Tory hatred of trade unions," and deprived labor of its right to political freedom won after 50 years of struggle and sacrifice.

SINO-RUSSIAN RAILWAY PARLEY EASES TENSION

(Continued from Page 1)

way, who is delegated by the Soviets to enter into negotiations.

Meanwhile all Chinese diplomatic and consular officials in Russian territory have been ordered to return to China, while large numbers of Soviet-Russians, formerly residing here, are crossing the border into Russia, carrying out Moscow instructions. Many of these are railway employees. Railway operation has been, in consequence, seriously crippled, but the Chinese are overcoming the difficulty by the employment of many of their own men.

A Harbin report states that Moscow has agreed to operate an international train biweekly between Moscow and Vladivostok.

TOKYO.—The day of the Kellogg Renunciation of War Pact ceremonies in Washington brought Manchuria new hopes of peace in a definite effort by Russians and Chinese alike to dissipate the war clouds in the Far East.

The Soviet Consul-General, Mr. Melnikov of Harbin, met Chang Tao-hsiang, chief lieutenant of Governor Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, and himself head of the Kirin provincial government, in a conference at Changchun.

The conference was regarded as a significant approach to direct negotiations between Russia and China for settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy.

The distinct drift of the past 48 hours in the direction of resumption of contact between Russia and China without outside mediation, entered a more concrete channel at Changchun.

Rengo and other Japanese agency dispatches reported marked lessening of the tension at Harbin and also at the border. Rengo messages from Manchuli, western terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway and a trouble center on the frontier, said the Russians and Chinese troops had ranged a kind of "truce" by which both sides withdrew some distance from the actual border line. Manchuli was gradually resuming its normal appearance.

The Government has maintained an attitude of detachment in the recent invocation of the Kellogg pact in Washington and in Paris. It is now admitted that the Foreign Minister, Baron Shidehara, reminded the Chinese Minister Wang Yun-pao and the Russian Ambassador, Mr. Troyanovsky on July 19 of the obligations of their nations toward the Kellogg pact and advised the diplomats to strive for peaceful settlement.

Tokyo maintains that this action was independent of Colonel Stimson's initiative, and attaches great importance to Baron Shidehara's further conversations with the Chinese and Russian diplomats.

Baron Shidehara himself issued a statement to the press halting the inauguration of the Kellogg pact as "opening a new era in the history of mankind."

Japan Works for Peace

By Radio From Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO.—The Foreign Office is quite evidently pleased at the present situation in the Sino-Russian trouble. Japan, acting independently of America, has taken over the leadership in settlement of the dispute, but is keeping Colonel Stimson fully informed.

Japan does not desire to act as mediator, believing that China and Russia should settle their affairs without active participation by any third party.

Ready to Negotiate

SHANGHAI.—C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, in a press interview stated that China was willing to begin negotiations with the Soviet Government for settlement of their differences.

No third party for mediation is necessary, the Foreign Minister said, indicating that he thought it likely negotiations would occur in Moscow rather than in Harbin.

"We are now awaiting Moscow's indication of its attitude toward the suggested procedure," he said, "and also information with regard to a possible date for the opening of negotiations."

Negotiations Under Way?

LONDON.—Official quarters awaited definite word of the opening of direct negotiations between Soviet Russia and Nationalist China for solution of the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy.

It was believed possible that direct negotiations, following preliminary meetings, already have begun either at Harbin or Mukden, seat of the Manchurian capital.

While this hopeful prospect dominated the interest in the situation, Russian and Chinese news sources continued accusations of offenses against the territory of each nation. The Chinese charged seizure of automobiles, and the Russians alleged Chinese employment of White Russian émigrés for destructive work over the Russian frontier.

Russian Planes Fired At

LONDON.—Reuters' dispatches from Tokyo quote a telegram from Manchuli, Manchuria, saying Chinese troops had fired on five Soviet airplanes which appeared over the border town. Later in the morning distant sounds of firing were heard, but they ceased shortly afterward.

Executions Follow Manchurian Raids

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW.—The Soviet Government is determined, it is stated, ruthlessly to repress border raids and espionage along the East Siberian frontier. Announcement from Khabarovsk says the "Ganyavov" political police have executed 16 persons accused of various counter-revolutionary offenses. These included, it is alleged, membership in émigré monarchist organizations, illegal crossing of the frontier, terrorism, espionage, and armed attack on Soviet frontier guards.

The executions apparently followed a series of small raids by White Russians into Amur, Transbaikalia and Vladivostok districts during the past month.

Three of the executed persons were charged with attempting to cross the Chinese-Soviet frontier in the trans-Baikal region, armed with revolvers and grenades. A serious feature of the situation is the fact that Chinese authorities are stated to have given co-operation to "White Russian" organizations in Manchuria for raiding Soviet territory, for the purpose of destroying bridges, arms, stores and organizing rebel activities among the kulaks and other dissatisfied elements. The executions doubtless are intended as a warning to White Russians in Manchuria and their secret sympathizers in Siberia.

CANADA'S POPULATION GAINS 138,000 IN YEAR

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA.—Canada's population on June 1 last was 9,796,000 persons, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the past year there was an increase of approximately 138,000.

OPEN THE BOTTLE AND POUR YOURSELF A GLASS OF THE WONDERFULLY IMPROVED CHELMSFORD PALE DRY GINGER ALE

GET a case of the large, family-size bottles. Each bottle contains many generous glassfuls, and costs only a few cents per glass.

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Legal Seas Weathered by Model Vessels



Arthur J. Tuttle, United States District Judge for Eastern District of Michigan, Trying Admiralty Cases With Ship Models on Bench in Marble Court Room of Federal Building, Detroit.

mately 138,000 and during the past nine years of more than 1,000,000.

The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec continue to show the greatest advances in population, while Prince Edward Island and Yukon territory lost a few hundred during the last 12 months, the latter now having only 3900 inhabitants.

'Generosity' to End, British Maintain

By Radio From Christian Science Monitor

LONDON.—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing bankers at the Mansion House, said, with reference to the coming conference on reparations, there would be no more "quixotic generosity" in Britain's attitude toward other nations.

"I am all for the promotion of good will and I am all for helping those who stand in need," he said, "but we cannot continue to pursue the policy of making sacrifices at the expense of our own people—by further financial burdens—especially for those who are fully or better able to bear their own burdens."

"It would be premature for me to make any observations upon any impending conference dealing with the reparations problem beyond saying this, that I hope it may succeed in placing this problem upon a fairly stable foundation and that it may help to remove this stumbling block in the way of international finance and trade." Regarding taxation, Mr. Snowden said: "I can hold out very little hope for any reductions."

GUATEMALANS START FLIGHT TO NEW YORK

GUATEMALA CITY.—(By U. P.)—Garcia Grandos, Guatemala's good-will aviator, and Mechanic Carlos Merlen took off for Havana, Cuba, at 9:05 a. m., July 24, on a flight to New York.

President Chacon, War Minister Padilla, Foreign Minister Aguirre Velasquez, American Minister Geissler and other functionaries were at the local airport to see the fliers off.

MAYOR ORDERED DISMISSED

MADRID.—The Government has ordered the dismissal of the Mayor of Villarín, a town in the province of Zamora, who recently took from the municipal library the books of the Spanish novelist, Pío Galdos, and publicly burned them. Before the dismissal, the mayor was ordered to reimburse the library.

Nourishment-giving Food . . . this Fairmont's Better Butter



A SLICE of bread spread with wholesome Better Butter provides hours of nourishment. Don't deny them! Growing children enjoy this "in-between-meal" bread and butter snack. Grownups, too, enjoy this nourishment-generating butter food. Insist on Fairmont's for decades the Better Butter of the nation.

FAIRMONT'S Better Butter

At Your Grocery or Market

Other Fairmont Products Are: Better Eggs—Better Cheese—Better Poultry—Better Milk—Frozen Fresh Fruits—Fairmont's Delicia Ice Cream

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. ESTABLISHED 1894—DELICIA ICE CREAM

Tiny Ships Used to Decide Cases

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Though they have not been out of dry dock for 50 years, three tiny ships whose home port is Detroit probably have been involved in more admiralty disputes than any fleet that ever sailed the seas.

They are not proud ships. No teak trims their decks. No brass railings sparkle. But from their snug harbor in his bookcase, Arthur J. Tuttle, United States District Judge for the eastern district of Michigan, launches them on the desk blotter of his judicial bench to demonstrate situations on the high seas.

"These little ship models were here long before I came on the bench 17 years ago," Judge Tuttle said. "They are at least 50 years old. Some one carved this largest one all by hand." He pointed to the model of a side-wheeler, with a capstan that really turns, a rudder that moves, and tiny life boats that swing from davits on the upper deck.

Most appropriately, the name "S. S. Newberry" can be faintly deciphered on the sides of two of the boats. This honors the present Truman H. Newberry, former Secretary of the Navy, as well as his father who was one of the best-known yachtsmen in the United States.

There are not as many admiralty cases as there used to be years ago, according to Judge Tuttle. They are heard in the Marble Court Room of the Federal Building.

Indiana Governor to Help Youths

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A pledge that the "big job" of his administration will be to reclaim youths for honorable citizenship from the state's reform and correctional institutions has been made by Gov. Harry G. Leslie of Indiana.

Governor Leslie has announced that a different attitude among reformatory officials and guards toward youths in their charge must be adopted and that instead of the older methods of treating reformatory in-

mates as vicious criminals programs designed to cultivate better traits of character, honesty and morality must be applied.

As a step in the program Governor Leslie has named Charles A. McGonigal head of the Indiana State Reformatory and he will be expected to apply the lessons of citizenship, discipline and honor that made his work at the Indiana Boys' School outstanding for many years. Regarding his program, Governor Leslie said:

"I want to turn as many of the unfortunates as possible back into society, to take their places on with other men and women. If I can place even a dozen of them back among men to lead honorable lives, I shall consider my administration as Governor a success."

Federated Miners Debate Working Day

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—Protracted discussions have so far failed to produce an agreement among the delegates to the Federation of Miners conferring here on working hours and policies in relation to the Government's proposals to reform the coal industry.

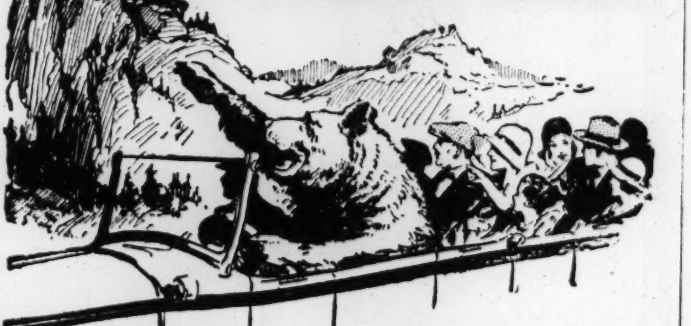
When the debate became general a joint resolution was presented asking the conference to advocate an immediate repeal of the Eight-hours Act. Once more a wide difference of viewpoint was manifest. An influential Yorkshire delegate insisted that the federation should demand an immediate return to the seven-hour day. A Scottish delegate, however, urged that the resolution should not be interpreted so rigidly, and

Burkhardt's Presenting

the newest things in Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing for Summer.

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO. 810-12 East Fourth Street CINCINNATI

His favorite trail to Yellowstone



the new Gallatin Gateway

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Daily, Yellowstone is receiving enthusiastic groups, filled with tales of their thrill ride over a broad smooth highway, through timbered and snow-capped ranges, along rims of yawning canyons, beside plunging waters and strangely-sculptured cliffs. The old West of Indians, trappers and adventurous pioneers bids welcome to you, too.

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The MILWAUKEE ROAD ELECTRIFIED OVER THE ROCKIES TO THE SEA

'Only Woman Rough Stone Mason in World,' Claimed for Minnie Lott

Wife of Big Rapids (Mich.) Man Has Plied Trowel Side by Side With Him for 15 Years, Besides Raising Son and Daughter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Members of building trades here are acclaiming Mrs. Minnie Lott, wife of Jesse Lott of Big Rapids, Mich., as the only woman in the world working as a rough stone mason and perhaps the only woman who regularly follows a trowel trade.

She learned the work from her husband in order to help him when they were newlyweds, she said in an interview. At first she learned how to paint mortar joints and then how to use the trowel for pointing. That was 15 years ago and she has kept at it regularly ever since, in addition to home-making for her boy and girl.

When Mr. Lott starts a job, he places the stones by hand up to about shoulder height and after that uses a scaffold. Each stone has a relatively flat surface, and this surface is laid toward the sheathing or inside of the wall. The flat surface is then spiked to the wall, a large head securing anchorage on a niche in the stone. The stones are bedded in mortar and the joints are left rough. Mrs. Lott brushes these joints to a smoothness as she follows up her husband's progress, and carefully points them, and then applies paint to make them stand out in relief in a combination of irregular colored lines.

The work necessitates considerable

climbing, and Mrs. Lott has become quite adept at it, she said. Mr. and Mrs. Lott travel considerably in the middle West and South in carrying on their trade, and take their children with them.

LESS NEWS OF CRIME IN NEW YORK FAVORED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner, has announced he is planning to call a conference of New York City newspaper editors to ask their co-operation in curbing the publication of crime news. He declares that news stories sometimes have hampered police investigations. Mr. Whalen commended the Scotland Yard system, where the result of investigations is not made public until after the trial of those implicated. He indicated that he would welcome the time when crime news could be kept from the papers. Criticism of his administration had nothing to do with his proposed action, he said.

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Wash crepe, georgette, chiffon, and printed silk blouses with and without sleeves. Usually 7.50 to 10.50

Pleated wash silk skirts, easy to launder because of deeply laid pleats. Usually 7.50

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OUTSIDE the city where the air is cooler . . . where life seems better . . . and your enjoyment

keener . . . calm green of trees, fresh smell of meadows in the sun . . . you get something of this feeling, this thrill, this contrast, when you drink "Canada Dry." Mellow as the sunlight which falls on a shaded brook . . . refreshing as the grass on which you lie . . . giving zest to you as a

day in the country does . . . mild as the breeze which blows over you . . . such is the quality of this fine old beverage.

Jamaica ginger of the highest quality makes it a real ginger ale. Absolutely pure ingredients, blended and balanced with care, give it its wonderful flavor. It just makes friends without half trying. Countless homes in this country serve it often.



CANADA DRY

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INDIANS TAKE FIRM STAND TO GET BACK LAND

Celebrate Progress Made in Attempt to Get Payment for Seizure in 1955

PORTLAND, Ore.—Out on the frontier of a strip of washed lands where the Pacific has withdrawn the western march, American Indians have taken a firm stand to get back their land.

The three nations, the remnants of the Klamath, Siskiyou and Knappton, are now in the midst of a struggle to get back their land. The Klamath Indians, who were driven from their land in 1855, are now in the midst of a struggle to get back their land. The Siskiyou Indians, who were driven from their land in 1855, are now in the midst of a struggle to get back their land. The Knappton Indians, who were driven from their land in 1855, are now in the midst of a struggle to get back their land.

Distribution Gains by Standardization

NEW YORK—Growing world-wide recognition of standardization as an important economic and industrial tool has led to establishment of national standardizing bodies in 21 nations including the United States, according to the American Standards Year Book.

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in a foreword declares that standardization is rapidly extending the economies of mass production to "consumer goods" resulting in wider distribution and consumption of many things which hitherto were classed as luxuries. The international exchange of goods facilitated by standardization, he says, will bring "an advance in world living standards through the increased diffusion of wealth."

National Sobriety Lauded at Amherst

AMHERST, Mass.—A drinking nation cannot compete with a sober nation. A. A. Borland of the Pennsylvania State College faculty asserted at the eleventh annual farm and home week meeting of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Mr. Borland's view was the result of observations during his visit to the World's Dairy Congress in England and Scotland recently. "The water seems to be the scarcest drink in England, with milk a close second," he said. "I came home convinced of the wisdom of the United States in voting out the saloon."

H. L. Garfield, professor of animal husbandry at the Connecticut Agricultural College, discussed the changing economic conditions which are bringing about a renewed interest in sheep raising throughout the East.

BOLIVIAN PLAN OCEAN FLIGHT FROM GERMANY

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—Captain Luisaga of the Bolivian Army has left for Berlin, Germany, to plan to make a flight to La Paz some time in October. Captain Luisaga, who will accompany Captain Luisaga, is already in Germany over-sees preparations for the flight.

The expedition will use a Junkers Bremen plane, equipped with a 500-horsepower motor and having a flying speed of 125 miles an hour. The plane will be named President Siles in honor of Bolivia's Executive. The route will be from Germany to Africa and then across the Atlantic to Argentina or Brazil.

PUPILS READING MORE IN NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C. (By U. P.)—More than 1,200,000 library books were read by children in the standard elementary schools of North Carolina during 1924-25, according to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In the elementary schools there are 276,000 library volumes, 115,000 being in rural schools. During the year 70,000 rural children borrowed 600,000 volumes.

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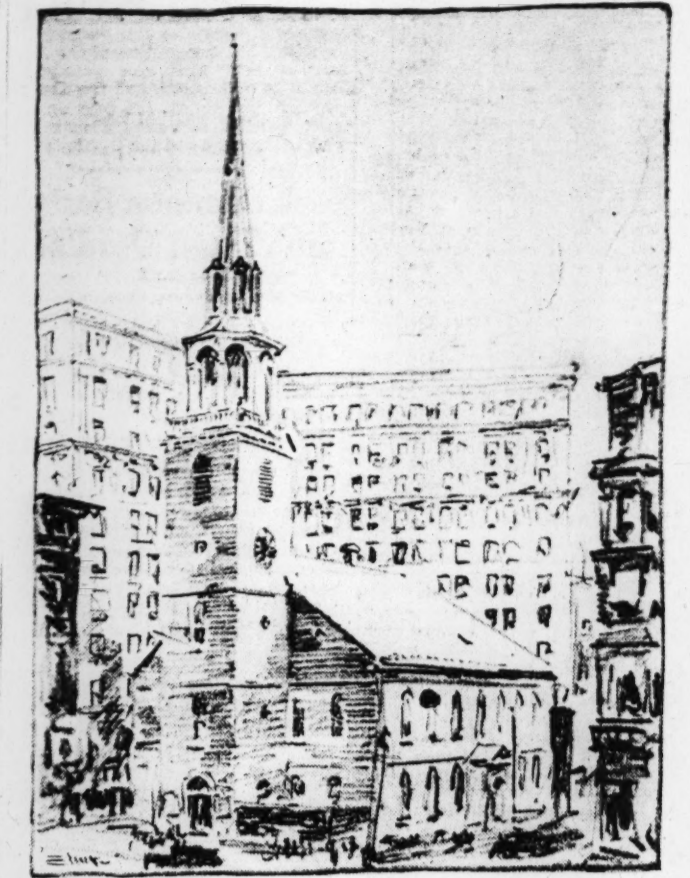
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Old South Meeting House in Boston Named 'The Sanctuary of Freedom'



OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

Every week day during July and August, *The Christian Science Monitor* publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

"The Sanctuary of Freedom" is the name given the Old South Meeting House in the days before the Revolution when so many patriotic meetings were held in it. Anti-Tea meetings; a gathering to protest the impressment of American seamen by British sea captains; another meeting on the day after the Boston Massacre which brought about the temporary removal of the British regiments; the annual series of orations in commemoration of that day and many other important state and patriotic meetings have all been held in the building which raises its simple spire in the midst of the downtown mercantile district.

The Old South Meeting House is one of the most important monuments of old Boston. It has often seemed that it might be displaced, perhaps to reappear in another part of the city. It is said to have been at one time the richest church corporation in the city and, next to Old Trinity in New York, the wealthiest in the United States. All its parishioners once dwelt within sight of it; now few can be within sound of its bell.

There is a tablet which records that the church "gathered" in 1609; that its first house was built in 1670; and that the present edifice was erected in 1729. The first building was of wood, and when the second was made of brick it was considered an architectural achievement.

The name "Old South" goes back no further than the building of the neighboring "New South" in Summer Street in 1717. The Old South was, primarily, the South Meeting House, because it stood in what was then considered the south end of the town.

No other city church is so rich in historical associations as the Old South Meeting House. Here Lovell, Church, Warren and Hancock delivered their orations on the anniversaries of the Boston Massacre, Benjamin Franklin, whose birthplace was near by, attended its services; the famous Tea Party meeting was held in the second edifice, adjoined from Faneuil Hall because the crowd was too great to be contained there. It was then that John Rowe made his famous inquiry, "Who knows how tea will mix with salt water?" causing everyone to laugh heartily and thus release some strain incidental to the meeting.

The interior of the old church has been gradually changed. It retains the square pews, the elevated pulpit and the sounding board. When the steeple was threatened by fire, Isaac Harris, the mast-maker, ascended it and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Whether he used a pitcher to do this is not certain; at any rate he was given a silver pitcher by the appreciative congregation for his bravery.

The Old South Meeting House was one of the first buildings of its kind to have the brick laid in what is known as "Flemish Bond," that is with each layer placed with the side and end of the brick alternating.

In 1851 the first Y. M. C. A. in the United States was organized in the building.

AMERICAN SHIP LINE MAY OPEN AIRWAYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—P. W. Chapman, president of the United States Lines, Inc., will depart on the next east-bound trip of the steamship *Leviathan*, to study European airways and the facilities of his own line in various centers. It is understood that he

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Bank Skyscraper to Be Co-operative

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A co-operatively owned skyscraper, to be occupied chiefly by brokers, will be erected at the southwest corner of Broad Street and Exchange Place for the Continental Bank of New York and New York Stock Exchange and curb houses, Frederick Hornby, president of the bank, has announced.

Oregon Coast Road's Beauty to Be Kept

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EUGENE, Ore.—The State Highway Commission of Oregon will attempt to preserve natural beauty along the Roosevelt Highway, being constructed along the coast of this State, Judge R. W. Sawyer, chairman, recently told a group of editors and others at Newport, Ore.

ENVOY TO PERU SAYS BIG TRADE ERA IS OPENING

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR SEES SOUTH AMERICANS JUST NOW 'COMING INTO THEIR OWN'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—South American countries are "only now coming into their own" and offer the greatest field in the world for trade development and immigration, according to Alexander P. Moore, United States Ambassador to Peru, who has arrived here for a three-months' holiday.

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Speedboat Batters Robert E. Lee Record

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dr. Louis Leroy's speedboat, the *Boyle*, docked at St. Louis at 6:25 a. m. July 23, clipping 2h. 43m. off the 59-year-old record of the Robert E. Lee, for a boat trip from New Orleans to St. Louis.

GRADE SPELLER WINS \$50

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCK HILL, S. C.—Louise Klugh of Anderson won first prize of \$50 in the state grammar grade spelling contest held at Winthrop College, under the direction of Miss Leila Russell, of the extension department of that institution, co-operating with the state department of education. Twenty-three counties were represented in the contest.

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crops as wheat, corn and sugar cane can all be successfully raised at different elevations.

"South American countries are handicapped now by lack of transportation facilities, and the establishment of airplane routes will play an important part in their future development."

The motion picture, which is extremely popular in Peru, Mr. Moore said, has played an interesting part in encouraging a demand for good roads, attractive living conditions, and, incidentally, products manufactured in the United States.

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LIBERALS RALLY
IN CHINA TO CALL
FOR CITIZENSHIPIndorse Dr. Hu's Demand
for Constitution Defining
Rights of People

PEIPING, China.—China's best-known philosopher of the present day, Dr. Hu Shih, has placed himself at the head of a movement among Chinese liberals to check what he regards as an unfortunate tendency upon the part of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) and the Government which it controls to disregard the rights of the ordinary citizen.

Dr. Hu's "call to arms," which appeared in two independent Chinese newspapers, one in Shanghai and one in Tientsin, has caused great excitement among Chinese liberals; the editions of both papers were rapidly sold out, and Dr. Hu's pronouncement has been passed from hand to hand, so that it is having a wide circulation.

The Chinese philosopher calls upon the Kuomintang to frame without further delay a provisional constitution, such as was envisaged by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which will define the rights of the people, and the scope of the Nationalist Government, so that any action which goes beyond the limits of the constitution may be regarded as illegal.

Dr. Hu states that under the present arrangement at Nanking, the rights of the people are not safeguarded, and both individuals and the party itself are persistently encroaching upon those rights. The philosopher does not confine himself to generalities, but gives examples of what he means which directly affect some of the most influential persons in the Government.

In one recent instance, Dr. Hu declares, the president of Anhwei University, a sincere educator, aroused the anger of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Nationalist Government, by speaking in opposition to the government's policy. He was captured and thrown into prison, where he was kept for some time in spite of appeals from other influential persons.

This action, says Dr. Hu, was the work of General Chiang himself, and under the present arrangement, there was no recourse, as "it was impossible, of course, to bring suit against Chiang Kai-shek in any Chinese court." The philosopher adds: "This is government by the individual and not government by law."

Dr. Hu points out that the Nationalist Government recently issued a mandate guaranteeing human rights. But Dr. Hu goes on to say that the example of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and others which he cites demonstrate that the guarantee of human rights and the foundation of a legal Government cannot be worked out through such an ambiguous mandate. He suggests that the chairman of the Nationalist Government, by his example, influences lesser officers in the Government to act in similar disregard of the law.

Dr. Hu calls upon the liberals of China to support a movement insisting upon enactment of a provisional constitution as soon as possible, upon consolidation of a government by law, which does not exist at present, in order to assure genuine guarantees of the rights of the people.

Act, under which there were no government stores for the general public, except those with doctors' permits, was a much better temperance measure than the Liquor Control Act, even if the latter were enforced, which it was not.

Mr. Leithbridge said that the Progressive or Farmers' Party still stands committed to the total abolition of the manufacture, sale or importation of intoxicating liquors in the Province.

Natives' Rights
Urged in Africa

DURBAN, Natal.—Speaking at a recent Transvaal African Native Congress held in Pretoria, Prof. Edgar H. Brookes, of the Transvaal University College, a well-known worker in native interests, said: "I take it that this congress is gathered here in the first place to plead for the rights of the Bantu peoples, and I desire to associate myself with that attitude. What are the rights of which we are speaking? The right of every South African national, whatever his race, color or language, to recognition as a citizen, however humble, of the land where he was born, where he lives, loves and rejoices; the right to equal and impartial treatment in the courts of justice; the right to have his children decently educated in sanitary and properly equipped schools; the right to use his abilities to the full extent in the endeavor to win a livelihood for his children and himself. Above all, the right to hope that the justice and good sense of South Africa will see to it that in the future the men who have against all conceivable obstacles struggled through to civilization will not be denied the rewards due them nor be thrust back into the outer darkness of barbarism and despair. I hope that the spirit of conciliation and sympathy, which is the spirit of our joint Council movement, will guide your deliberations, however great the provocation to do otherwise. In spite of all, I expect the natives to be the most unpoplar of virtues, patience."

Viennese Invents
New Motorboat

VIENNA.—After two and a half years of experiment Karl Elgersreiter, a Viennese motor mechanic, has constructed a new type of motorboat, which promises to be of great importance, particularly for transport purposes on rivers and inland waterways.

Mr. Elgersreiter, in conversation with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, advanced the claim that he is the first to apply "rolling friction" in contradistinction to "gliding friction" to watercraft.

Briefly stated, his invention consists of five Duralumin cylinders the surfaces of which are corrugated, fitted into a metal framework containing an airplane engine and propeller; each of the cylinders is supported from within by compressed air, which is shot into the cylinders and hall bearings. A number of springs have been introduced to connect together the various parts within the cylinder. In addition to the propeller there is also a screw for slower speeds.

The speed of this new model, he maintains, will be 100 kilometers an hour, and will consume 45 liters of gasoline an hour. He intends to use this model as a passenger boat on the Danube.

BOMBAY TO START
LABOR COLLEGE

BOMBAY.—A labor college is to be started in Bombay. Classes will be held in the evenings and the curriculum will include economics, sociology, the trade union and the co-operative movements.

In addition to the regular evening classes, the college will organize, as subsidiary activities, the right types of trade unions and labor clubs, and arrange public lectures by eminent men on the varied problems of labor. The object of the college is twofold: to create a general intellectual awakening among the factory workers and to train capable men and women for sane labor leadership.

LIBRARY GETS OLD NEWSPAPERS

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. Henry R. Melville, Virginia State librarian, announces the library has received as a loan from the trustees of Valentine Museum, Richmond, about 70 bound volumes of newspapers, largely of the Civil War period.

Heads Great Peace Army

GROVER A. WHALEN
Police Commissioner of New YorkWhalen Eases Vehicular Traffic
but Tightens Up That in Liquor

By JAMES C. YOENG

SITTING in a big office of a stone building at the crossroads of two New York streets, Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen holds one of the responsible posts of American life. It is a quiet, detached room, where the clatter of the converging streets subsides to a monotone. The man at the desk, with a row of push buttons near his hand, commands the greatest peace army of the Nation. This army does duty afloat and ashore, on the airways, in many unexpected quarters. It is an emergency army, liable to sudden call, requiring able direction.

Commissioner Whalen brought to his post the rather unusual preparation of a business man, summoned from the executive's chair of a department store. In his task of protecting the world's biggest city he uses the human method to a degree the department has seldom known. The commissioner is still a young man, in his rising forties, and may be said to combine vigor with experience.

One of the first fundamentals that he laid down on taking office was the idea that the police must regard themselves as the friends of the public, and try to win similar regard. Perhaps the conception is not a new one, but the commissioner has applied it in New York to better purpose than almost any of the men who preceded him. As observed long ago, "a policeman's lot is not a happy one." Mr. Whalen attempts to make it happier by enlisting public interest in the department, and returning cordiality for good will.

Courage Demanded

Moreover, he has shown courage in attacking some of the problems of so big a city. Traffic presents one of the greatest, especially in the cosmopolitan section during the rush hours. Not many men would venture to close the streets of the busiest quarter of a square mile to be found on earth, prohibiting all parking and permitting nothing but through traffic while theaters are opening and closing.

In considering this problem, Mr. Whalen discovered several points of interest. There are 97 major places of amusement in the district, ranging from a ballroom of 7500 capacity to an amphitheater seating 25,000. When Yale and Harvard fill the New Haven Bowl for their annual tussle with the pliskin, its capacity is 80,000. Approximately 250,000 people

progress. Not only in checking the traffic ashore, but in tightening the harbor net.

Guard 300 Square Miles

The work of his department requires organization upon a scale little understood. The city's 18,000 men patrol and guard more than 300 square miles of territory, containing the greatest concentration of wealth ever assembled. Latter day crime has made the New York police problem intricate and far-reaching.

Mr. Whalen's army corps embraces dozens of lesser commands where skill of a high degree is brought to bear on the economic view of law. A department like the Bureau of Missing Persons undertakes the special task of finding the lost. Its daily mail includes inquiries from the four quarters. Delicacy and understanding are in demand, rather than the discovery of criminals.

Latter day use of the radio, of airplanes, of improved firearms and subtle agents of the chemist's retort, have all contributed to complicate Mr. Whalen's work. The days when a police commissioner could definitely determine that a crime had been committed, then seek the evil doer by plain and direct methods, are no more. Modern crime detection runs into every circle of society and demands qualities well up to the fiction standard.

It might seem strange that in a post beset by so many kinds of troubles the executive of a department store should accomplish notable things. But Mr. Whalen is possessed of a broad, human understanding, and has up to a fine morale in his department. He runs it in the way that he might run his store. There are departments and sections, heads of divisions, bureaus and squads. The whole great force moves with surprising celerity. It has shown to advantage several times during his administration when public emergencies required immediate remedies.

Mr. Whalen says that he tries to keep an objectivity in his decisions, and he has an open mind. Anyone who might stand at his elbow in the quiet room for a few hours a day would see the need of these qualities. Hardly a question that comes before him is without serious implications. He must decide the fate of many a man he never saw, and seek the truth where it is often hard to find.

The Commissioner takes a long vision of police work. He believes that it should be preventive, not merely corrective. Every man of his command has instructions to look to the youth of his neighborhood. Preventive measures also have gone far to reduce daring forays on money cars and the city's payrolls. Much of this work may be classed as the crude product of a day's crime. Yet it is vital to the city's peace. The deeper problems of the Commissioner reach to every strata of the city's life.

It is something of an accomplishment to be Police Commissioner of New York, to remain young and unruined. Mr. Whalen seems to accomplish that combination about as well as any man could.

GRAND TETON PEAK
SCALED AT LAST

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo. (AP)—Grand Teton Peak, in the New Teton National Park, has been scaled from the east face for the first time. L. R. M. Underhill of West Newton, Mass., and an unnamed companion made the 13,747-foot ascent. The climbers made the ascent in 10 hours.

SMOOT ASSERTS
TARIFF WILL BE
BEST IN HISTORYSays Senate Bill Will Help
Farm and Factory—Sugar
Men Attack Survey Data

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The Senate Republicans are joined in the intention to write the best tariff bill ever enacted," declared Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. "It will help the farmers. It will help industries in need of protection. It will contribute, as has every Republican tariff measure, to the prosperity of the American people."

From this purpose we will not be swayed by inspired propaganda and political ballyhoo.

A monograph on sugar rates prepared by Prof. John R. Commons and associates of the University of Wisconsin was not sponsored by the university, according to a telegram from Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the university, given out by the United States Beet Sugar Association.

Stephen H. Love, president of the association, commenting on the monograph, said: "The misstatements and false conclusions in the monograph are clearly the result of a sketchy survey by men who are totally out of sympathy with the development of the domestic sugar industry."

"In view of the advance publicity which was given to the monograph by enemies of the tariff, the incident is to be regarded only as another malicious attempt by the powerful

CHANGES IN HOMES
REFLECTED IN TOYS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—The increasing use of time and labor-saving inventions for the home-maker is reflected here by a changing trend toward many sorts of modern domestic appliances, in miniature, as the chief attractions for little girls in the toy factories and markets of this city.

Inquiry here has revealed that many of the manufacturers of standardized ranges, kitchen cabinets, washers, ironers, stoves, refrigerators and other domestic needs are now distributing tiny models of their products so that small girls may emulate their mothers with exactness when they "play house."

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Canadian Farmers
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LONDON, Ont.—Leaders of political parties in Ontario have recently made pronouncements upon the subject of the Ontario Liquor Control Act, under which sale of liquor is conducted by government shops and warehouses. G. H. Ferguson, the Premier, Conservative, stands by the Liquor Control Act, and he and his cabinet ministers have said they believe it to be acceptable to the people and to be fairly well enforced.

W. N. Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Party, recently said he was willing to accept the act if it is the wish of the people, but that he thought it should be more vigorously enforced.

In contrast to these statements J. G. Leithbridge, leader of the Progressive Party, declared in a convention at Delaware yesterday that he believed the old Ontario Temperance

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SPOKANE RIVER DRIVE TO START AFTER HARVEST

First Leg of 31-Mile Stretch
to Give Work to Many
in Off Season

SPOKANE, Wash.—Voluntary subscription for a fund for a scenic drive 31 miles along both sides of the Spokane River from the Arizona Bridge at Milwaukee, through the city and on down the river to Deep Creek Canyon, are being received by A. L. White, secretary-manager of the Spokane River Parkway Association. The plan for developing one of Spokane's hidden assets is directly in line with the property plan recently presented to Spokane by Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Polak Foundation for Economic Research, explained Mr. White. Dr. Foster has said that by preparing for tomorrow we can be prosperous today.

"Our first unit of six miles is assured, and will be started early this fall after the harvest season is over. It will assist in giving employment to many during the off season," said Mr. White. "Every cent given to the project will be paid out for labor. We have no overhead costs. The right of way has almost without exception been donated."

Scotland's Cows Yield More Milk

GLASGOW.—It is now generally recognized that Scotland, whose milk-recording system was commenced by the Imperial Experiment Committee in its report on Empire dairy produce, stands second only to Denmark in regard to the system of recording the milk yields of dairy cows.

Denmark's structure of agricultural co-operative organization lends itself to systematic recording of milk. Next to Denmark, Scotland, it is said, can boast of the highest proportion of officially recorded cows in the world. The total number of herds recorded, officially and unofficially, last year, was 857, and the total number of cows recorded was 33,257, compared with 33,253 in the previous year. The depression in the agricultural industry has had its reactions upon the milk-recording scheme. Otherwise the number of cows that come within its category would have shown a larger increase.

The report shows how the recording system has effected improvement, and states that, notwithstanding the inclusion each year of a considerable percentage of new herds, the proportion of good milking or class I cows and heifers to the total animals

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Weekly Chain Papers Favored by Editors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Mergers and chain newspapers in the weekly field were strongly favored at the annual session of the National Editorial Association recently held here. In addition to putting the weeklies on a more substantial footing, it was believed this policy would result in greater opportunities being made available for young men in journalism. A "scarcity of good newspaper men" was reported.

At no other time in history has there been such a movement for closer contacts in all lines of business, stated H. C. Hotelling, executive secretary, in urging closer alignments in the printing craft. He pointed out that the newspaper industry is in a position to make a more substantial footing, it was believed this policy would result in greater opportunities being made available for young men in journalism. A "scarcity of good newspaper men" was reported.

Indian Government Investigates Banks

BOMBAY.—For a banking inquiry in this country, the Government of India have set up a central committee and 10 provincial committees. The main object of the inquiry will be the investigation of the existing conditions of banking in India, with special reference to the needs of agriculture, commerce and industry.

The inquiry is an attempt to deal with purely Indian conditions. These conditions will be investigated by local or provincial committees, which will study a few localities exclusively and also by the subcommittees of the central committee, which will visit important industrial centers. The central committee will be concerned, in the first place, with the regulation of banking, banking education, the development and extension of banking on sound lines, industrial banks and credit facilities for the country's main industries and the financing of foreign trade. The provincial committees will direct their investigations into the problems of agricultural credit and credit facilities for small industries, mortgage loans and the financing of internal trade.

FOUNDATION LAID FOR DANISH MUSEUM

COPENHAGEN.—A number of buildings in Copenhagen have been demolished to make room for the new National Museum, of which the King of Denmark laid the foundation stone on June 26, to the world stirring sound of the 2000-year-old lurs, some of the greatest treasures of the museum.

The King laid the first stone, with the words, "For Denmark, its culture and its future happiness." The Minister of Instruction, M. Borgbjerg, laid the second, and the Director of the Museum, M. Mackeprang, the third.

HAMBURG IS BUILDING BIG FRUIT WAREHOUSE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG.—A giant storehouse for overseas fruit, covering a ground floor space of 6809 square meters, is being built here.

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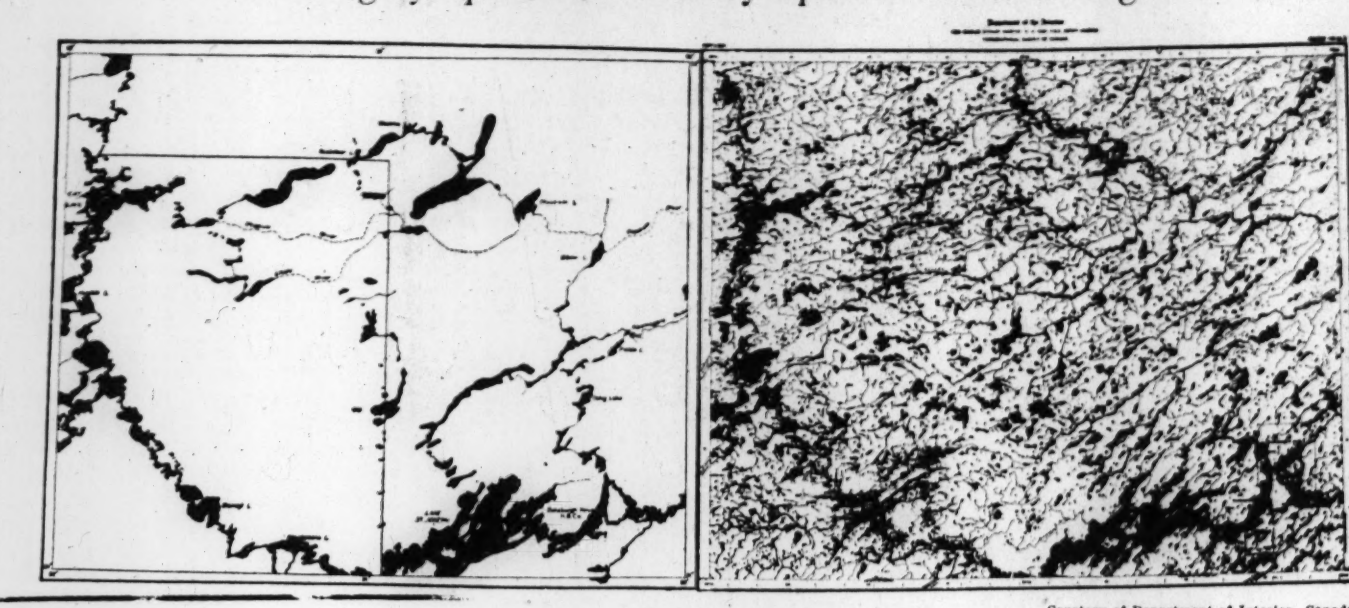
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What Air Mapping Has Done to One Comparatively Small Area in Ontario—3000 Lakes Spot the Place Where There Were Only a Few Known Before. Scale for Left Cut—Vertical 70 Miles, Horizontal 90 Miles.

Air Mapping of Ontario Reveals 3000 Lakes Missing From Charts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toronto, Can.—CANADA'S northland is being invaded by mining prospectors in vast numbers. They go by canoe and airplane. They go by regions which a few years ago were practically unknown, regions about which even the maps were hazy. Today they go into some of these regions armed with maps so accurate that the chance of becoming lost in the northland is now very slim.

Where formerly the old maps made by land surveys were the only ones available, today the Topographical Survey of Canada has on hand maps of much of the northland which are accurate to the smallest detail. These maps are made from aerial photographs. For every note on those maps there are photographs at Ottawa to prove that such a lake, headland, or waterway is there.

Canada has been taking pictures of her northland since the end of the war. It is one field in which the Dominion leads the world. Her unknown reaches are becoming known through aerial map-making. Already the map of the northland, which extends from the Wood Buffalo Park at the sixtieth parallel of latitude at the boundary of the Province of Alberta and the Northwest Territories, running clear through Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario to Montreal has been mapped by government photographers. The north shore of the St. Lawrence River still sparsely settled, and the Maritime Provinces have been mapped for the Dominion Government by private companies. About 60,000 square miles of territory were mapped last year by the Canadian Government in 2900 hours flying time.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Frank M. Sigworth, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. Gunda Sutton, Garrison, N. D.; Mrs. C. O. Jones, Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. Florence Adams, Leeds, Eng.; Mrs. L. Gentry, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Palmer Gentry, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Edith Adams Brown, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. E. McGuire, Akron, O.; Mrs. J. W. Parks, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Marion Parks Spruhan, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Ellen Spruhan, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Constance Barker, Leeds, Eng.; Mrs. George W. Broadbent, Leeds, Eng.; Mrs. Vilma M. Sage, Clovis, N. M.; Mrs. Julia Ogge, Clovis, N. M.; Mrs. W. Vandewater-Crockett, Fayetteville, Ark.; Mrs. Alfred J. Fraunce, Wis.; Mrs. Mary A. Cossaboom, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Truman M. Cossaboom, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Barbara C. Cossaboom, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. James A. Wolfe, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. James A. Wolfe, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Sidney D. Kauffman, Lansdowne, Pa.; Mrs. R. H. Bond, Quincy, Mass.; Mrs. J. F. Keohane, Quincy, Mass.; Mrs. W. Griffith, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Margie K. 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THE HOME FORUM

On Looking-Glasses

ANYONE who considers the multiplicity of mirrors provided in the ordinary English "furnished room" is left wondering, poised between two queries: Are the English people already extremely vain, or are they steeply determined not to become so? Either of these explanations seems a tenfold one, at least to the newcomer stranger, and to whichever opinion one finally inclines, it remains clear that the pen-sions and boarding houses of England are more than amply provided with reflectors of the human image. They give no one the slightest excuse for neglect of his personal appearance and leave him no intervals in which to forget what he looks like, but offer profuse opportunities to see himself as others see him. The room I now inhabit, for example, contains no less than seven mirrors, one of them six feet by four, so that I cannot shift in my chair or turn a page without seeing the trivial action repeated several times over. I am constantly started at one of four different angles, by three or four men bearing the closest personal resemblance to one another; and even when they are not looking at me I feel that they are doing so, or know, at least, that they are there. Under these circumstances I find it a little difficult at times to escape self-consciousness, and I often feel like insisting that my landlord give me a more nearly private room.

We know that when window glass was brought within the reach of wealthier people in the sixteenth century, it was displayed everywhere in great profusion. The architecture of the period, indeed, underwent radical changes so as to provide opportunities for quite unnecessary and purely ostentatious windows—a tendency which was checked only by the much-abused window tax of later times. The present display and profusion of looking-glasses in England would almost suggest that these also are a recent invention, a novelty so delightful that considerations of use and need are ignored in favor of mere show. But this, we know, is by no means the case. The looking-glass is not a novelty; it has been familiarly used for ages, and its history, which I have never seen discussed, is rather interesting.

The first of all looking-glasses were pools of still water such as the one Narcissus found in the forest—and was so delighted with that he could not drag himself away from. For a long time they were found quite casually, not by persons looking for their own reflections, for at this time no one knew that he could have such a thing, but by those seeking for places to drink. In the prehistoric period, the savage must have felt, when bending over the smooth pool, to see another savage bending toward him from below, exactly mimicking every motion he made? Surprise, consternation, anger and bewilderment swept through him as he

crouched there, and he saw each of these emotions in turn depicted on the strange face beneath. Determined not to be intimidated, he made threatening gestures at the intruder, only to find that the opposing party was equally belligerent. Then he drove his clenched fist straight into the face of his opponent—with results highly satisfactory for a few seconds but not permanent. As soon as the ripples subsided that strange face was back again peering upward as he peered down. Altogether, one sees, it must have been a puzzling experience, one to be narrated in full that night about the cave fire. Others would have met similar rivals at their drinking pools, and they would tell what they had seen. Little by little, in the course of millenniums, men came to accept this rivalry as a thing they had to put up with whenever they knelt to drink beside still water; always they had to share the pool with that stranger from below. Exactly as we do with regard to so many things, they accepted it because it always happened, but understood it not at all.

Many ages must have gone by before some unrecorded genius discovered, by a huge effort of thought, that the stranger who always bent upward from the other side of the still water was simply himself. A momentous discovery, that, and one packed full of consequence. We make much of the invention of printing and of the steam engine and similar things, but these are trifling in comparison with the discovery of oneself which we owe to looking-glasses. Among other more important things people saw at once that here was a way of finding out how their faces looked to their fellows—a matter which perhaps a few inquisitive persons had already vaguely wondered about. Here was one's social or public self in lively presentment. Once this discovery had been made, consciousness of physical appearance lay only round the corner and a sense of personality, that expensive but necessary boon, lay straight ahead. Every pool in the forest had now its crouching figure and water was put to new uses.

How long the period of the water-mirror lasted no one can guess, for it left no relics. How often our prehistoric fathers and mothers repaired to the windless pools to study their images and what thoughts they had, these we can only surmise. Archaeology takes us back only to the little hand mirrors of polished bronze reflecting no more than the face, and that dimly. The millions of Egyptian and Greek and Roman ladies who used these never saw themselves at full length, and this almost certainly means that they did not think of themselves as we think. The invention of the glass mirror and of the pier glass marks an epoch in the history of the human race, for the first time something fully aware of our public appearance. Nay, more; it rendered us incapable of escaping that appearance, however much we may wish to do so.

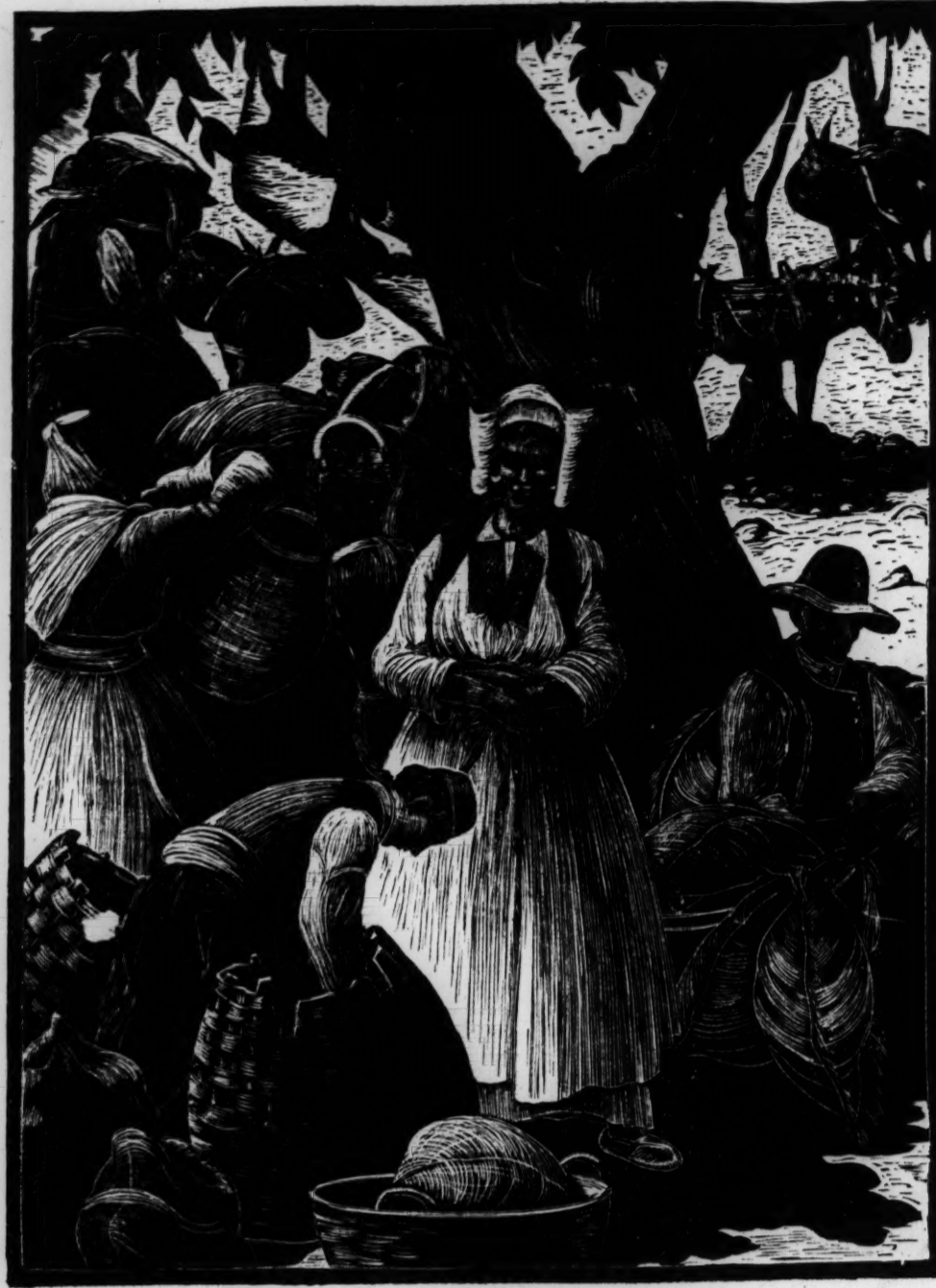
Sometimes, however, even today, a mirror does arrange a surprise for me. Not long ago as I was gazing abstractedly into a shop window my attention was caught by a man standing before a full-length mirror. I vaguely familiar face. I had certainly seen that hat. Why, there was only one man in London with that strange and I happened to be that single man. But the face under the hat was utterly strange to me beneath its veil of familiarity. I had never seen that expression before; I could not quite believe that the expression was mine, and could not see what it signified. I knew, however, that it was mine, and I had interpreted it also in their swift and summary ways. It is part of the impression I have been making all these years, and until last week I knew nothing of it. A looking-glass at an unusual angle has told me something new and surprising about myself.

By a careful arrangement of several mirrors it is possible to secure, I believe, an image of the back of one's own head, but not one person in ten thousand has ever done this. I know nothing about the appearance of the back of my head, although of course I have theories and guesses—probably wrong ones. The strange man who walked behind me as I came home this evening is better informed on that topic than I am. Numberless people have taken this terra incognita into consideration in framing their opinions of me, and I cannot allow for it at all. Possibly the difficulty I often have in explaining the attitude that people take toward me is due to the back of my head. Mirrors are not yet perfect.

Now and then a looking-glass surprises us even in a full-face view, when we return for an instant to the simplicity of the water-mirror days. For half a second the startling impression sweeps over one that this is I—and then it passes. What goes on in that half-second? What swift recapitulation of human history? I have tried again and again to catch the thought or mood in its transit, but it is too swift for me.

And there is another even stranger experience than this—walking up to an imperfect reflection of oneself in a glass door. It often induces a mysterious and to me quite inexplicable mood, too evanescent for analysis, that seems to reach far back in time. I feel that I do not know this person whom I am advancing to meet, after all my probings and my seven-times-repeated reflections. Will he prove hostile or friendly, wise or foolish, intelligible or insoluble? I brace myself for surprises and am prepared for anything.

Clearly, looking-glasses may be interesting at times. I object to them only when they say the same dull things over and over, things I know only too well—as that my tie is crooked or that my hair needs brushing. Why this endless iteration of the trivial? Why not something new and startling now and then? And even for a revelation one mirror ought to be as good as seven.



Loading the Ponies, Dalmatia. From a Woodcut by Clare Leighton.

Pictures Framed by a Window

To look down from a window is often to see things from a startlingly different viewpoint. In the street below, you are one of a jostling crowd. In the window above, you are seated, royally, as a spectator.

Once long ago, a bright moon shone over a tropical city by the sea. Many times the moon had shone thus, but indelibly enshrined in memory is the picture framed by a window on that particular night. The sky was cloudless, with no star visible, and in the dark blue depths of air hung the silver bubble of the moon. The sea, a deep blue, lay soundless and windless behind a line of white palaces, galleried and towered, full of lights. To add to the drama, there was the constant activity of draped figures in the high galleries. Stately palms reared their fringed fans over wide lawns and terraced gardens. So far from detracting from the floods of silver from the sky, the golden radiance from the lamps served to give transparency to the buildings which seemed, in their whiteness, to be evolved from mother-of-pearl and sea foam.

So ethereal, so unlike its usual aspect was this wonderful scene that many spectators gazed their fill from the window. For one time, at least, the scene has never faded. Other pictures unfold. This is the Italian coast, and the Mediterranean, with its wandering shadows of criss-cross traceries drawn by a restless wind, sweeps under the curved heights of villa-crowned cliffs. The gulls, lifting themselves on wide wings, show emerald reflections of the waves on their undersides. From another window the inquisitive gaze of the spectator, secure from being importuned to buy, explores the little Italian street, and wanders happily in past flower-filled balconies to the trim square where a solitary dog lies asleep in the sun.

But does not one treasure most the unexpected pictures, where beauty is seldom seen? Is it possible that your own drab street can make a picture to rejoice you, despite its chimney pots? Yet these surprising things can be. Out of blue atmosphere, a crowd of shadows, shafts of light, misted color, transient form and shape, your picture lies there to entrance you. Look well at it, for maybe you will never see it from that window again.

Yes! It is these pictures you love the best. Those that from "Magic casements" open upon beautiful lands are not so precious, not so much to be wondered at, not so inspiring; nor do they call for such gratitude and praise as the pictures that suddenly appear, perhaps for you alone, from the window that you thought had a prosaic outlook.

A Lady of the Snows
The mountain hemlock droops her lacy branches
Oh, so tenderly
In the summer sun!
Yet she has power to baffle avalanches—
She, rising slenderly
Where the rivers run.
So pliant yet so powerful! Oh, see her
Spread alluringly
Her thin sea-green dress!
Now from white winter's thrall the sun would free her
To bloom unenduringly
In his glad caress.
—HARRIET MONROE, in Poetry.

Praise

I climb to the top of a brush-grown dune,
And thence I look away
Over the village and sounding sea,
Over the tranquil bay.
Swept in a sheltering curve around
The golden sand-hills lie:
They clasp the gray-clad little town,
And touch the bending sky.

I feel the warmth of the sun's caress,
And cool white clouds I see;
And I wonder the city's loneliness
And its strife are not for me.
But mine are the hills and the ships
And sea.
And great gulches wining by:
In the self same place where Beauty dwells.
There—God be praised—dwell I!

Joseph, the Carpenter
Of all the handicrafts in the world there is none cleaner, pleasanter, and more fragrant than that of the carpenter. He works in friendly stuff. If he knows it well enough and can feel its qualities, it yields readily to the working and takes the outward shape of his thought—chair or table or bed, window-frame or shelf or beam. . . . What good odors rise around him as he labors! From each tree its own fragrance, the resinous smell of the terebinth and the cypress; the delicate scent of the wild-olive with its smooth, curly texture; the faint, dry sweetness of the orange-yellow acacia with its darker heart; the clean odor of the oak with its hard, solid grain; and on rare days, the aromatic perfume of some precious piece of the cedar of Lebanon, king of trees.

Joseph, the carpenter of Nazareth, was proud of his trade. He loved it. At the beginning of December, on a cloudy morning, he was in his shop making a wedding-chest for the daughter of a rich neighbor. The long box of durable shittim-wood was well smoothed with the plane and firmly mortised with pins of oak; and now on the lid Joseph was working an ornament. With gouge and chisel and file he wrought his design; not of birds or beasts or human figures, for that would have been against the Jewish tradition; but a graceful putter of a vine with curving branches, broad leaves, and rich clusters of grapes. That was permitted by the law. Was it not even a sacred sign and emblem? Joseph hummed an old song as he carved.

Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord.
And walketh in his ways.
Thou shalt eat the labor of thy hands;
Happy shalt thou be.
—HENRY VAN DYKE, in "Even Unto Bethlehem."

President Seelye With His Children

When the children had outgrown "Old Bear" and similar games, the father gathered them about him after supper and read poetry to them, making them familiar with the lit of it before they could grasp its meaning, so that as small children they grew to love Wordsworth, Browning, Tennyson, and, later, Keats, Shelley, Coleridge, Lucy Grey, the Pied Piper, the May Queen, the Ancient Mariner were familiar figures. They thrilled over the ride of the man who brought the good news from Ghent to Aix; they almost heard the song of Shelley's skylark; they were familiar with the "Idylls of the King" before they had any idea of the dark side of the love of Launcelot and Guenevere. Frequently the father would quote some bit of verse so oft repeated that the children came to know each word. Even now Kate's "Ode on a Grecian Urn" recalls certain drives through the woods in spring when he would burst out exultantly with the lines:

Ah, happy, happy boughs! that cannot
Your leaves, nor ever bid the spring
adieu;
And, happy melodist, unwearied,
Forever piping songs forever new.

Sunday afternoons the children trooped off for a walk with him so that the mother might rest. Sunset Hill was a favorite objective; it was beautiful with its wide views and thick woods, and it was far from the haunts of men. When he was sure that no one could hear him, the father liked to "exercise his voice." He used to tell the children that when he was young he had a little thin voice like theirs, but that when he made up his mind to be a minister he had to strengthen it. Whenever he was out in the woods he would begin to shout, "John—Jo—oh!—Ring—your—be—lls—yo—ur—be—lls—Jo—oh—JO—OH!" varying this by "Ship—ah—oh—oy!—ah—oy!" "Project your voice," he would say to the children, "like this!" and the woods would ring again with "Jo—oh—oh! Jo—oh—oh!" The children mimicked him and teased him. . . .

While the mother was putting the baby to bed, the father would establish himself on the sofa with children on his knees and on either side, and continue the adventures of George and Lucy whose eventful lives were followed breathlessly from week to week. . . . After the children had outgrown George and Lucy, all the family joined in singing hymns—in the earlier years with the mother at the piano, later with the daughter Abigail. The father took the keenest pleasure in this hymn singing—all his life he liked to have it whenever the family was united. He was not musical in the strict sense of the word and he had no musical education; there were only two hymns to which he could carry the bass, and these were taught him by his daughter Abigail with much fun on both sides. He had a deep appreciation of good music, however, and often was greatly moved by it. Best of all he loved his daughter Abigail's music; his lovely voice in singing, his beautiful touch on the piano. Tears often came into his eyes as she sang "Oh, rest in the Lord," from "Elijah," the rendering of the Psalm. One can see him now, rising as she finished and going to her with outstretched arms, exclaiming, "Oh, dear! How beautiful that was!" From "Laurens Clark Service, First President of Smith College," by his daughter, HARRIET SEELYE RICE.

In a Babylonian Schoolroom

Two or three score boys and girls sit on low stools in a big room. Each child holds a small tablet of damp clay in his left hand. The right hand grasps a pointed reed, with which the child dabs little wedge-shaped marks on the clay. The clay and the reed are their pencil and paper, and they are learning to write. We are in a Babylonian schoolroom, many thousands of years ago—perhaps before Abraham left this very region with his flocks and herds for distant Palestine. The newly risen sun of civilization is casting its first rays on the fertile lands of lower Mesopotamia, watered by the great rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

The children bend to their task. Now and then they will glance up at the "blackboard"—which is a rather black not a board, but a large clay tablet baked in the oven until it has become a hard brick. On that tablet the writing exercise has been traced in the same queer, wedge-shaped characters, done larger so they can be easily read by the children. The exercise consists of wise maxims, such as: "He who would excel in the school of the scribes must rise like the dawn." We know this, because modern scribes, diggers among the ruins of ancient Babylonian cities, have discovered some of those old, old "copy-books," which, being baked brick, have been preserved through the ages.

The brick tablet stands on a raised platform. And near it the schoolmaster sits in a comfortable chair. He is a stout, thick-set man, with straight nose, wide nostrils, and square face, like his round head, is clean-shaven. Most of his pupils are of the same type, though some have hooked noses and look much like modern Arabs or Jews. The ancient Babylonians were a mixed stock, made up of a very old race, the Sumerians, mingled with Semitic blood which had come in from time to time.

The children's task is not easy. For Babylonian writing is very complicated. There are a great many of those wedge-shaped characters, which look much like the letters of the alphabet, but they have to be all learned by heart. . . . These boys and girls try hard to do their best. Their parents have emphasized the importance of learning to read and write. The Babylonians set great store by education. Even the poorest among them respect learning. . . .

These boys and girls also know that they will need education in their business when they are grown up. The Babylonians are great business people. They are keen traders, and every important transaction, from the sale of a piece of land to the purchase of any valuable article, must be recorded on a clay tablet and stamped with the seller's and buyer's personal seals. This applies to women as well as men. The Babylonian boy or girl who cannot read and write will not get far in the world. . . . Therefore, Babylonian children begin their school days at the age of six, and are usually eager to learn. The school we are now visiting is for the younger boys and girls; it is what we should call a primary school. The room itself is done in light-colored plaster, laid over walls of sun-dried bricks, with a ceiling of palm-tree trunks chinked with clay. It is lighted by narrow openings high on the ceiling, to insure a good circulation of air. . . .

As We Change

I was walking the other day down one of the stretches of main road of the west of London. Rather low houses of brownish brick recede a little way from the road behind gardens of their own, or behind little crescents common to each group of houses. Omnibuses pass numerous, before them and there is a heavy traffic of motor vehicles, because the road leads out into the country towards the west. But since this particular day happened to be a Sunday, the stretch of road, perhaps half a mile in length, was rather empty. I could see only two horse buses, a brougham and a number of cyclists. And at that moment it occurred to me to think that there were no changes here at all. There were nothing at that moment to tell me that I was not the small boy that thirty years ago used, with great regularity, to walk along that stretch of road in order to go into Kensington Gardens. It was a remarkably odd sensation. . . .

And having this dipped for a moment into a past so unattainable as is the age of Homer, I came back very sharply before the first of the cyclists had passed me—I came back wondering about what changes the third of a century that I can remember had wrought in the landscape. It is sometimes pleasant, it is nearly always salutary, to take stock. Considering myself, it was astonishing how little I seemed to myself to have changed since I was a very little boy—a velvet button, a gold ring, a long golden ringlets. . . . This circumstance strikes me most forcibly when I go into my kitchen. I perceive saucers, kitchen spoons, tin canisters, chopping boards, egg-beaters and objects whose very names I do not even know to perceive these objects and suddenly it comes—
—though I can hardly believe it—that these things actually belong to me. I can really do what I like with them if I want to. I might positively use the largest of the saucers for making butter-scoops, or I might fill the egg-beater with ink and churn it up. For such were the adventurous aspirations of my childhood, when I peeped into the kitchen, which was a forbidden and glamorous place inhabited by a forbidding moral force known as Cook. And that glamour still persists, that feeling still remains. . . . "Ancient Lights and Certain New Reflections," by FORD MAXON HUNTER.

Being Reborn

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Nicodemus, a Pharisee and a ruler of the Jews, came to Jesus under cover of darkness, presumably in an endeavor to avoid adverse criticism on the part of his colleagues,—he stated his conviction that no one could perform the miracles which Jesus did, save by the power of God. To this Jesus replied, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." In other words, unless thought is purified and regenerated, one may be within reach of the kingdom of heaven and yet not recognize it. This was the case with many in Jesus' time, in spite of the fact that John the Baptist was seeking to prepare the people for the coming of Christ, Truth, by preaching, "Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

To be born again, then, means spiritual regeneration through comprehending "the deep things of God." Christ Jesus confirmed the prophecy of John the Baptist by his statement, "The kingdom of God is within you." It requires spiritual preparation to experience and to demonstrate the presence of the kingdom of God.

When Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, realized that God's power to heal must, because of the eternal nature of God, be just as operative today as of yore, she arose from what was regarded as her deathbed, fully restored to health. Years of Scriptural research, combined with corroborative demonstrations, deepened and strengthened the conviction of this devout Christian woman that no so-called material power can withstand ever present, omnipotent Love. This discovery culminated in her writing the inspired volume which she named "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 108 of this textbook she says, "When apparently near the confines of mortal existence, standing already within the shadow of the death-valley, I learned these truths in divine Science: that all real being is in God, the divine Mind, and that Life, Truth, and Love are all-powerful and ever-present."

Unnumbered thousands have become students of the Christian Science textbook, and, guided by the illuminating statements it contains, have become convinced of the possibility

of spiritual regeneration through the ever operative power of God. And in marked degree they have attained to physical and moral restoration after all other means had failed. Affliction may indicate that regeneration is needed, and Christian Science leads the sufferer to reach out prayerfully and confidently for the attainment of health and harmony through the understanding of spiritual truth. On this point we have Mrs. Eddy's statement (*ibid.*, p. 548): "Earth has little light or joy for mortals before Life is spiritually learned. Every agony of mortal error helps error to destroy error, and so aids the apprehension of immortal Truth. This is the new birth going on hourly, by which men may entertain angels, the true ideas of God, the spiritual sense of being."

To become conscious of our true selfhood as spiritual, to realize our rightful heritage of divine sonship with God, is indeed to begin a new life, and as this spiritual understanding is sought in ever increasing measure, the new birth goes on. Thus thought is changed "from glory to glory," as dawns the realization that man's original likeness to God has never been changed. Human experience assumes an improved aspect as existence is viewed through the lens of basic truth. The Lord's Prayer, with its spiritual interpretation, as given by Mrs. Eddy on pages 16 and 17 of the aforementioned textbook, gains a new vitalizing power as thought rises somewhat "above all material sensuousness and sin" (*ibid.*, p. 16) and acquiesces in the affirmation with which Mrs. Eddy interprets the phrase, "Thy kingdom come," namely, "Thy kingdom is come; Thou art ever-present." To be conscious of the presence of God is indeed a blessed state, a new heaven and earth, the natural outcome of illumined thought and daily living conformed to one's highest spiritual understanding. Purified thought beholds the kingdom of God and enables one, through diligent appreciation of its presence and active helpfulness, to foster the appearing of the kingdom of God on earth. As life is seen to be spiritual, scales of ignorance, wrong belief, misconception, and sin drop from one's eyes, and the true sense of being is gained. Thus one becomes conscious of inhabiting the kingdom of God, where health, harmony, and universal love are the blessed realities. The gaining of this new and true sense of existence is the "new birth." In the words of a loved hymn,

"So shall it ever be in that bright morning,
When Divine sense bids every shadow flee,
And dawneth fairer than daylight dawning,
Remains the glorious thought I am with Thee."

Bloom of the Moon

Lie low to the ground and you will see
How the moon is caught on the bare branch
Of the ungrafted apple-tree
That the farmer has doomed from his ranch.

Gaze upon it, dreamer, there—
Now it would take the prize
At any country harvest-fair,
It judges used their eyes.

—ISABEL FISKE CONANT, in "Dream-Again."

"In Pixie Minstrelsy"

Has any poet in any land ever celebrated the humming orchestras of nature so continually as the gifted Kentuckian, Cawein? Not only do merry insects "tune their fairy pipes" with persistent cheer through his verse, but at least ten or twelve poems are entirely devoted to as many of these little symphonists. At one moment the locust seems to him:

"An oboe that the summer noontide plays
Sitting with ripeness 'neath the orchard tree
Trying repeatedly the shrill phrase."

At another time the melodist changes his instrument singing with a voice that waves
". . . a spell of somnolence
To charm the land to sleep."

Through every hour of the day and even of the night the poet's ear is delicately attuned to these various musical performers of the fields. In the drowsy noontide:

"The buzz of wasp and fly makes hot
The spaces of the garden plot;
And from the orchard . . .
One hears . . . the sleepy hum
Of bees that drowsily go and come."

At dusk:
"The cricket's twinkling chips of sound
Strewed dim the twilight twinkling ground."

During the silence of the night he listens to the beetle as it flings:
". . . its burr of sound
Against the hub and clung there,
Wound in night's deep mane."

Apparently it is the ordinary cricket which charms him most frequently. It is this tiny virtuoso which is always piping up "in pixie minstrelsy." Often through the day, in the deep recesses of the wood, Cawein listens to its busy clicking among the roots of great trees. Then, as the shadows fall, the sound becomes fainter until the tune is altogether hushed.

Sometimes the poet does not try to distinguish among his minstrels when they assemble for the rendering of symphonic programs. Sometimes it is enough for him merely to:

"Hark to the beat
Of strident humming insects in the heat."

Not only do these pixie harmonies delight him with their cheery sounds. These invisible musicians evoke his sense of wonder. For him:

"There is a mystery
In what the crickets sing.
The beetles drone or with its vibrant wing
The grig may say."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

M. Briand's Notable Project

THE increasing interest manifested in Europe in what has come to be called, perhaps with a little overstatement, the United States of Europe, must be apparent to anyone who reads periodicals published on the other side of the Atlantic, or even the cable messages to the United States. The essence of the plan which Count Coudenhove-Kalergi has been eloquently and convincingly preaching with little evident effect for almost a decade suddenly springs into substance as the result of the discussion of a higher tariff by the United States.

The subject, it is expected, will be brought seriously before the League of Nations Assembly in September by Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister of France. A preliminary inquiry into the sentiment of continental Europe indicates a broad measure of support for the Briand proposition. This does not, of course, at the moment imply any form of political organization or the establishment of a new political institution. A United States of Europe, paralleling in its organization and its distribution of local and federal authority the United States of America, may at some time come to pass. At present, however, it can only be regarded as the most remote of possibilities. But a measure of co-operation between the various countries of continental Europe for the encouragement of trade between them, and for the adoption of such protective measures as may enable them to maintain their foreign trade in the face of such a menace as a higher American tariff, is quite within the possibilities of immediate action. Difficulties, of course, there are in the path. The differences in language, in trade habits and customs, and, above all, the inherited antagonisms of centuries of suspicion and of war, make any endeavor to secure harmonious and co-operative action in Europe a task which may baffle the greatest combination of statesmen. Yet it is not impossible, and the reaction from the World War, coupled with the scarcely less bitter lessons of the ten years of peace which have ensued, may make feasible some such international agreement.

Some of the dispatches relative to this proposition set up the suggestion that it would be certain to offend the United States of America. We think the advocates of European harmony may put this apprehension aside. More and more it is becoming impressed upon American consciousness that what is needed above all for the maintenance and the material enhancement of the prosperity which this country has been enjoying is a greater measure of prosperity in foreign countries. American manufacturers want foreign markets, and the value of those markets is in direct proportion to the prosperity of the people constituting them. American capitalists are more and more finding it necessary to go beyond the borders of their own Nation for profitable opportunities, and they will welcome the return of Europe to its own old-time financial standing, and indeed its attainment of even a superior position.

The discussion of the project at the Assembly in Geneva will interest the United States quite as much as it will the people of Europe, and it is fortunate that, although the Government of the United States still abstains from participation in the League Assembly, its people are so deeply interested in the deliberations of the Assembly that the newspaper reports carried across the Atlantic exceed in volume anything printed in the press of those nations which are members of the League. If M. Briand is able to obtain a hearing at the Assembly for his project, and comes with it well formulated, there is no doubt that the whole world will be kept informed. The League's rules concerning the completion of business at an Assembly, demanding normally four months' notice of a topic, will probably make impossible anything further than preliminary discussion in September, but even the launching of so colossal a ship of state as this one will be a matter of world-wide interest.

The League's Many Helping Hands

IN AN unusually informative article, the London Daily News comments on the great diversity of subjects to which the League of Nations gives attention, and to their widespread geographical distribution. That it has developed many interests apart from the purely political is evident from even a brief survey of its doings.

Having carefully investigated the education of Negroes in the South, a member of the Permanent Mandates Committee offers to the backward peoples of the earth the methods followed at Tuskegee Institute as incorporating the best that has been developed on this subject. In consequence, the education of the humble natives of Africa and the South Sea Islands follows the methods worked out through practical experience in America.

In Tanganyika a school has been established for the training of the sons of tribal chiefs in the hope that through the future rulers of these primitive tribes may be transmitted valuable lessons in citizenship, hygiene, and the elementary subjects of a white man's education. The British Government expects that through this experiment the ways of living of these benighted peoples will be substantially improved.

Nor are the humanitarian efforts of the League confined to primitive peoples. Effort has been successfully carried on through committees of the League to restore the higher educa-

tional privileges of Austria, which have seriously languished since the World War; and also to restore destroyed libraries. Another committee, convinced that the cinema is to yield a great influence in molding the public thought of the future, has given attention to this form of art, and in conjunction with the Italian Government, which bears the financial burden, has founded the International Cinematographic Institute at Rome. The direction of this enterprise, however, is wholly in the hands of the League's committee.

Copies of some of the world's masterpieces of sculpture have been made for exhibition in small towns; and the committee has undertaken to improve the character and scope of education of many backward peoples.

The Economic Committee is asking that the various states furnish for general dissemination fuller statistics of important raw materials and of industrial production. Even the problem of an international monetary system with a common currency has been attacked. A sample coin to replace the mark, franc, pound and dollar has been offered by Argentina, bearing on both sides two inscriptions, one of which reads, "Spirit Moves Matter and is the Ruler of the Nations."

The work of the League even reaches beyond the human family. Lord Lugard, British member of the Mandates Commission, has asked for measures to protect the gorilla and chimpanzee from extinction in the mandated territory.

It will be seen from these brief examples how many and varied are the activities carried on by the League; and there is every indication that the number will greatly increase as the nations become more accustomed to co-operate.

Peace Is Threatened!

RUMORS of peace of the gravest nature have been emanating from Washington. Confidential advices from the capital declare that the representatives of the leading powers have been in conference at the State Department and that the abandonment of war as an instrument of national policy is seriously threatened. This morning's reports coming from reliable sources indicate that as many as sixty-two nations are involved in this delicate affair and it is apparent that unless intervention comes from some unexpected source an era of peace is imminent.

These sixty-two nations, representing virtually every civilized country of the world, are the signatories of the Pact of Paris, and on July 24, 1929, they met in Washington at the behest of President Hoover to proclaim this unparalleled treaty of peace. The Pact of Paris, public diplomacy's first great triumph, is the spokesman of an awakened public opinion. The impetus of an aroused world opinion swept the pact through the channels of formal diplomacy, and the strength of that same world opinion is proving to be an effective guarantee of its fulfillment.

Already the Pact of Paris has met one severe test, and it has come off the winner. Undoubtedly the influence of this treaty and the moral weight of those nations who are determined that its terms shall be upheld have done much to quiet the turmoil between Russia and China. It is encouraging to note that the United States and the other principal signatories of the pact were quick to remind Russia and China of their explicit obligation to settle all disputes by pacific means. July 24, 1929, marks the birth of a document which is destined to be an increasingly powerful instrument of world peace.

The British Empire Stands

IS THE British Empire breaking up? This question began to be asked after the Great War when Britain voluntarily conceded what is practically complete autonomy to Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, its chief overseas dominions, which until then had been at least nominally controlled from London. It is asked pointedly again today, now that a Labor Government, devoid of any imperialistic leanings, is in the saddle in England.

Arguments are set forth that the bond of sympathy still holding the various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations together is too slight to withstand the jar of a Labor Administration at the headquarters. And the conclusion is glibly drawn that the fair structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations, however imposing may still be its appearance, is internally nothing but a crumbling ruin, bound sooner or later to crash to the ground, leaving Britain to stand by itself in Europe, no longer one of a great self-contained combination, but only an individual unit with potentialities confined to the narrow limits of its island home.

Must this view be accepted? Are there no other considerations that modify this gloomy forecast? The answer is emphatic, and is supported by the facts. Among the very first decisions reached by the British Labor Government, after it took over the reins at Westminster, was that its Prime Minister should plan a visit to the President of the United States, and that James H. Thomas, Ramsay MacDonald's chief lieutenant, should proceed almost immediately to Ottawa. Neither of these missions may be immediately concerned with the future of the British Commonwealth of Nations. But Labor has held them of such importance as to outweigh all the considerations which would tend to keep the leaders of a minority government at home in the period immediately succeeding its advent to office. The contention can thus be challenged that Mr. MacDonald's Government is in any degree less concerned with the affairs of the outside world than are the older political parties at Westminster.

The putting out by Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Thomas of feelers for closer world relations has its counterpart in the British overseas dominions, which have long granted such substantial tariff preferences to British trade as to have caused manufacturers in Manchester and Birmingham today to regard Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa as among the chief world markets for their goods. The projected increase in the United States tariff has lately caused sentiment in Canada to turn increasingly to the possibilities of trade with Britain. A Canadian, Lord Beaverbrook, who owns influential newspapers in England, is now

advocating an "imperial fiscal union" to set up around the British Empire a single tariff wall, thereby rendering possible mutual free trade among the component nations, exactly as is the case already, in the dealings with one another, of the similarly tariff-protected states of the American Union.

The question, "Is the British Empire breaking up?" may still be asked, but is not to be taken seriously, since so long as the covenant of union is written, as is now undoubtedly the case, in the hearts of the peoples concerned, confidence in the endurance of the bond need be no less under a Labor Government, elected as every administration at Westminster now must be by full manhood and womanhood suffrage, than was the case when the Conservatives were in power.

Has Statuary No Saturday Night?

"CLEANER STATUARY" is the cry that is going up in a number of the larger cities of the United States. It is not a commercial proposition. Nobody has invented a special kind of soap for statuary cleaning, nor has the plea been raised for relief of the unemployment situation. There is not even a statuary cleaners' and polishers' union to take an economic interest in the care of indigent statues.

Lovers of art and public-spirited citizens alone have called the situation to the attention of municipal officials in various places. It was pointed out recently in New York that statuary in that city needed not only a bath, but also the restoration of missing parts. The piece known as "New York in Its Infancy" was declared to be particularly in need of the activities which mark the morning program of the average nursery.

No especial method of laundering statuary has been devised or suggested. It is not practical to wrap it up and send it to the laundry. The somewhat prosaic procedure of "turning on the hose" has its advantages, but hardly would suffice. The accumulations and encrustations resulting from years of neglect are not likely to succumb to any stream of water, no matter how high the pressure behind it may be. Dry cleansing has its virtues, but it is not for statuary.

Here is an opportunity for the larger municipalities to organize commissions for statuary conservation and cleanliness. Park departments appear to look upon a statue as an indestructible affair that needs no more attention than is given to an iron fence. Both from the standpoint of art and sentiment, public statuary should be kept clean; and though the initial attack may require the use of such foreign implements as the hoe, regular attention thereafter would require no heroic measures for the maintenance of the desired conditions.

Needless Campus Hazards

AMONG those who are familiar, by contact or by observation, with the constructive work done by many of the fraternities which have grown up in the last few decades in the environs of American colleges and universities, there exists no doubt as to the potential and practical usefulness of most of these organizations. They recognize, encourage and foster high ideals in the individual and in the mass. In them are the beginnings of sincere and continuing friendships which wax stronger with the years.

But there is an equally clear realization, shared in by even the consistent defenders of college fraternities, that needless and dangerous hazards are often faced by candidates who assume, usually willingly, the rôle of initiates. Year after year there are added to the chapter of disastrous culminations in the carrying out of the unwritten rituals of some of these fraternities the records of needless and inexcusable tragedies, all the result of overenthusiastic efforts on the part of members to subject novices to unusual and unforgettable tests of endurance and fidelity.

A few weeks ago the Indianapolis Times printed a copyrighted article describing, in quite minute detail, the events at Indiana State University which have led to a somewhat thorough investigation of the affair in response to a demand by the bereaved parents of the youth who was the victim of what is referred to as the fraternity's "rough week." Still more recently news dispatches recorded an equally deplorable tragedy, the victim of which was a fraternity candidate in another university.

It is not enough that the governing boards of state and other colleges and universities seek to excuse or condone these unfortunate happenings by admitting their inability to govern or otherwise regulate these voluntary inner organizations. The plea in confession and avoidance is convincing neither to the public nor to the families which are afflicted.

Fortunately, a way is being discovered to correct if not entirely to abate such practices. A first step is through appeal to the boards which charter and sponsor the subordinate chapters. In case this is ineffective, the next step inevitably will be to arouse an already indignant public sentiment to the point of emphatic and determined refusal longer to countenance or condone such admittedly inhumane and purposeless practices.

Editorial Notes

"Let us go forward," admonished John Galsworthy in his speech before the P. E. N. Club's congress in Vienna, "confident that we are on the right path, needed by the times we live in, and in our quiet way, helpful to humanity." Writers, he might have added, who apply those words as a motive for achievement and a test of merit need never doubt the ultimate success of their work.

A news reel showing marching Chinese and Russian troops, with subtitles to make the maneuvers seem warlike, has accentuated reports recently in sensational newspapers. In these cases, at least, seeing is not believing.

The fact that Henry Ford saw beneath the rust of the Ironton (O.) railroad a bright promise of shining rails when he bought the road for \$5,000,000 in 1920 is evidenced by the recent sale of the railway as a model road.

Well, no doubt most of us will accept the new two-dollar bill, even though the lions on it are not historically correct.

Louis Bleriot Flies the Channel

Landed in a Nose Dive

By AN EYEWITNESS

THE date of July 25 is a memorable one in the annals of European aviation, for it was at dawn on this day twenty years ago that Louis Bleriot flew from Calais to Dover in a tiny monoplane, thereby gaining for himself imperishable fame, with the £1000 offered by the Daily Mail and, incidentally, laying the foundation of a handsome commercial fortune.

I had gone down to Dover the previous day to meet the Comte de Lambert, who, as Wilbur Wright's first pupil and chief instructor of the Wright School at Villacoublay (near Paris) was the most advanced pilot of the day. Together we had explored the cliffs for a suitable landing place, for it was de Lambert's intention to fly across within the following day or two.

At dinner at the Lord Warden Hotel that night we both experienced a feeling of suppressed excitement in the air. The Daily Mail organization, as donors of the prize, had installed a wireless receiver in their hotel sitting room—itself no mean feat twenty years ago—and we could hear it crackling away merrily each time we passed the door. Evidently something was afoot; inquiry elicited the fact that given favorable weather conditions a flight might be attempted at daybreak. But who could it be?

Twenty years ago, there were at most but a dozen men in the world who could hope to fly twenty miles; of these de Lambert was on this side. Hubert Latham had fallen into the sea in his gallant attempt a few days earlier, and his machine was, I knew, not ready yet; while Louis Bleriot and his monoplane were, I understood, temporarily out of action. We went to bed with the mystery unsolved.

At 4:20 a. m. the following morning the night porter of the hotel faithfully woke me to tell me that the radio in sitting-room No. 5 had begun to crackle. I leaped out of bed, made the hastiest imaginable toilet with a hotel towel round my neck, and ran down to the Admiralty pier.

It was a dull morning, with more wind than was compatible with flying in those days. I could not see a single person on the pier, but at last I espied a customs officer, on the top of a crane, gazing out to sea through a telescope.

I clambered up and inquired what he was looking at. He pointed to a vessel on the skyline belching forth black smoke and evidently traveling toward us at its maximum speed. I knew at once that it could only be the Escopette, a gunboat specially detailed by the French Government to stand by the Channel aspirants. But of an airplane there was no sign.

Then turning our gaze inland, we saw a tiny monoplane fall on its nose on the top of the cliffs to the east of Dover town. I got into my car and started at all speed up the steep hill. In Northfall meadow (the exact spot is commemorated by a stone tablet in the form of a monoplane) I found Louis Bleriot and Monsieur Fontaine of Le Matin (who had flagged him to the spot) standing by the wrecked monoplane.

Louis Bleriot and I were old friends, and as I endeavored to express to him the admiration with which his exploit would shortly be received by the whole world, he gave me a short account of his flight.

He had no idea, he told me, that the cliffs of Dover were so high; twice after he had got across, he endeavored to get his machine high enough to land, only to be blown down again by the off-shore wind; finally he had to take a complete turn over the harbor, when he was able to see the depression between the cliffs, and come to land anyhow. He landed in a nose dive. One blade of his propeller was smashed to smithereens and the other he gave me as a souvenir. This one now hangs on the walls of the Royal Aero Club.

I brought Bleriot down to the harbor for, by this time, the Escopette was alongside, and the passengers were disembarking. The first person ashore was Madame Bleriot; she was followed by a crowd of journalists, flying enthusiasts, and personal friends. In a scene of the wildest enthusiasm, the hero was embraced by one and all, and an immense number of photographs were taken at that joyous moment to record the historic scene.

In the course of the afternoon it was learned that Hubert Latham, on a new Antoinette machine, would have started off that same morning had his manager awakened him as promised: it speaks well for the comradship of the pioneers of flight that Bleriot at once offered to divide the Daily Mail prize with his friend should he succeed in getting across to England before midnight. Unfortunately for Latham the wind, increasing every hour, rendered flight impossible, and Bleriot's name alone is inscribed in the annals of that day's Channel flight.

For those whom it may interest I jot down here a few particulars of this remarkable little machine:

Span of plane	28 feet
Total plane surface	240 sq. feet
Engine	3 cyl. Anzani, 25 h. p.
Total weight (pilot and fuel included)	715 lbs.
Speed (approximate)	45 m. p. h.

It is typical of American enterprise that Gordon Selfridge, who cannot have received the news before 6 a. m., got down to Dover and negotiated with Bleriot a lease of the machine before the Escopette returned to France. The machine was on view in the Oxford Street emporium the following day; during four days it was visited by 120,000 people, and on the last day of its exhibition, in order not to disappoint the public still pouring in, the premises of Messrs. Selfridge & Co. were kept open until midnight.

V. K. S.

Lost Over the Water

The following description of his flight was written by M. Bleriot for the London Daily Mail and re-published in The Christian Science Monitor on July 26, 1909.

By LOUIS BLERIOT

I ROSE at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, and, finding that the conditions were favorable, ordered the torpedo boat destroyer Escopette, which had been placed at my disposal by the French Government, to start. Then I went to the garage at Sangatte and found that the motor worked well. At 4 a. m. I took my seat in the aeroplane and made a trial flight around Calais of some 15 kilometers (over nine miles), descending at the spot chosen for the start across the channel.

Here I waited for the sun to come out, the conditions of the Daily Mail prize requiring that I fly between sunrise and sunset. At 4:30 daylight had come, but it was impossible to see the coast. A light breeze from the southwest was blowing the air clear, however, and everything was prepared.

I was dressed in a khaki jacket lined with wool for warmth over my tuxedo clothes and beneath my engineer's suit of blue cotton overalls. A close-fitting cap was fastened over my head and ears. I had neither eaten nor drunk anything since I rose. My thoughts were only upon the flight and my determination to accomplish it this morning.

At 4:35 "All's ready." My friend Le Blanc gave the signal, and in an instant I am in the air, my engine making 12,000 revolutions, almost the highest speed, in order that I may get quickly over the telegraph wires along the edge of the cliff. As soon as I am over the cliff I reduce speed. There is now no need to force the engine. I begin my flight, steady and sure, toward the coast of England. I have no apprehensions, no sensation—pas du tout—not at all.

The Escopette has seen me. She is driving ahead at full speed. She makes perhaps 42 kilometers (26 miles) an hour. What matters it? I am making at least 68 kilometers. Rapidly I overtake her traveling at a height of 80 meters (260 feet). Below me is the surface of the sea, disturbed by the wind, which is now freshening. The motion of the waves beneath me is not pleasant. I drive on.

Ten minutes are gone. I have passed the destroyer, and I turn my head to see whether I am proceeding in the right direction. I am amazed. There is nothing to be seen—neither the torpedo boat destroyer nor France nor England. I am alone; I can see nothing at all.

For ten minutes I am lost; it is a strange position to be in—alone, guided without a compass in the air over the middle of the channel. I touch nothing, my hands and feet rest lightly on the levers. I let the aeroplane take its own course. I care not whether it goes.

For ten minutes I continue, neither rising nor falling nor turning, and—then, twenty minutes after I have left the French coast, I see green cliffs and Dover Castle, and away to the west the spot where I had intended to land. What can I do? It is evident the wind has taken me out of my course. I am almost at St. Margaret's bay, going in the direction of Goodwin sands.

Now it is time to attend to the steering. I press a lever with my foot and turn easily toward the west, reversing the direction in which I am traveling. Now I am in difficulties, for the wind here by the cliffs is much stronger and my speed is reduced as I fight against it, yet my beautiful aeroplane responds still steadily.

I fly westward, chopping across the harbor, and reach Shakespeare Cliff. I see an opening in the cliff. Although I am confident I can continue for an hour and a half, that I might, indeed, return to Calais, I cannot resist the opportunity to make a landing upon this green spot.

Once more I turn my aeroplane, and, describing a half circle, I enter the opening and find myself again over dry land. Avoiding the red buildings on my right, I attempt a landing, but the wind catches me and whirles me around two or three times. At once I stop my motor and instantly my machine falls straight upon the ground from a height of 20 meters (75 feet). In two or three seconds I am safe upon your shore.

Soldiers in khaki run up, and policemen. Two of my compatriots are on the spot. They kiss my cheeks. The conclusion of my flight overwhelms me.

This ended my flight across the channel—a flight which could easily be done again. Shall I do it? I think not. I have promised my wife that after a race for which I have already entered I will fly no more.

(From The Christian Science Monitor, July 26, 1909)

Bleriot monoplanes are notable for their small size, and it was the smallest of three that he took to Calais which the aeronaut used for his English channel flight. One description given of Bleriot's monoplane is that it looks more like a great dragon fly than a bird. The wings and rudder are constructed of a material that looks like vellum. With its wings folded it occupies the space of a medium-sized automobile. It can be housed in the hotel garage. The day before it won the Prix Du Voyage of the French Aero Club, it was trundled along the country roads behind a motorcar. After arrival at the grounds it was ready to fly.

Bleriot sits between and above the two wings, or supporting planes, each of which spreads fourteen feet out from the skiff-shaped body. The breadth of the curved planes is about six feet. Its weight is about 400 pounds, the motor being twenty-five horsepower. The machine used Sunday was fitted with an airtight sausage-shaped rubber bag, so that it would float if it descended to the sea.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Who Wants Tariff Revision?

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S "investigators" are said to have informed him that 90 per cent of the American press is opposed to the Hawley bill. Our neighbor, The Christian Science Monitor, becoming curious, sought to contribute to the literature of the subject by asking the leading dailies of the country to respond to its two questions, first, as to their attitude toward the bill; second, the query: "How is the broadened international aspect of business changing tariff theory and effect?" Forty-two replies are published in this paper, and they come strikingly near confirming the White House report, although with certain qualifications. Of the journals solicited, four were straight Republican, six Democratic, twenty-one independent, eight independent Republican and three independent Democratic. The canvass showed twenty-eight dailies opposed to the bill, four in favor of it and ten non-committal. If such a classification as the last may be permissible when several if not most of the ten—this analysis is our own, not the Monitor's—expressed criticism of the measure.

Of the four journals favoring the bill, three are published in the Northwest and frankly favor the proposed duty on lumber, which the rest of the country does not, and the fourth, the World, of Tulsa, Okla., is out for a duty on crude oil, which the Hawley bill has not provided. It is noteworthy that many of the papers in the farming sections criticize the House bill not so much because of its proposed duties on farm products as because, as they allege, what Mr. Hawley gives to the farmer with one hand he takes away with the other, by increasing the rates on manufactured goods. However, the general trend of the comment is sharply critical of the measure as a whole. Many editors deny the need of any revision at all, and point out that the farmer has been led to think that he will get more out of tariff revision than it can possibly yield him.

As our contemporary has pointed out in its own columns, the discussion of the second phase of the questionnaire is significant. Thus we most unexpectedly find in the Des Moines Register and Tribune, published in the heart of the corn belt, the heretical admission that "a survey of

the whole field would show probably that we are already at the point where we have much more to fear from prohibitive trade barriers against us than from invasion of our markets by foreign production." The obligation resting upon Congress to consider the consumer is emphasized throughout the symposium, and warnings are general that any increase in the cost of living attributable to the pending tariff revision will be resented. In hardly a line of the whole broadside is found any suggestion that the United States can afford to go its own sweet way with the tariff, without considering its effect not only upon the people at home but upon international trade.

The symposium is a most amazing indictment of the political tariff revision which is keeping Congress at work all summer, after an unprecedented piece of legislation designed to relieve the agricultural situation already had become law. Never within our recollection has a tariff measure been so universally and heartily condemned; and while not all the reasons advanced for this condemnation appeal to us, the total conclusion is of such impressiveness as to supply strong confirmation of our original theory, that if Congress should pack up and go home and forget all about the tariff, the country would not suffer.—Boston Evening Transcript.

A Deplorable Situation

THE undefended boundary between Canada and the United States is an object of legitimate pride to both countries. It demonstrates that good will and common sense can achieve in ordering the relationships between two friendly neighbors. But just now the inspiring picture is being sadly marred through the nefarious activities of the rumrunners. Incidents have occurred recently which have converted the peaceful boundary line into a battlefield, with fire and counter-fire, pursuits and escapes, slaughters and kidnappings and all the other disgraceful accompaniments of the liquor traffic over the border. It is a deplorable situation and a difficult problem, but the people of the United States can be assured that Canadians are just as much ashamed and sick of this humiliating business as they are.—Hamilton Spectator.